

## B.C. Legislators and the Farmer

His problems received much attention during the recent session

By CHAS. L. SHAW

**P**ROBLEMS of the farmers were given wide discussion during the recent session of the British Columbia legislature, but only a small proportion of the palaver was translated into definite action. Almost every member had a good word to say for what the farmer has done in the face of often adverse conditions to

meet the country's food requirements, and many practical suggestions were offered, but in terms of legislation passed the session was not notable for its attention to agriculture.

However, Premier John Hart did have a measure on tap which would have set a precedent for the dairy industry. His proposal was to make dairying a public utility, the idea being to stabilize marketing and prices after the war, but this fell by the wayside at the eleventh hour when it was realized that the legislature would not have time to deal with all the objections voiced by private members and other interests.

The government's bill to control creameries and dairies would have required all dairy owners and operators to apply for a special government permit and license so as to give official control over their operations. While the government's motive was no doubt altruistic, many of those who balk at every move savoring of bureaucracy and infringement on private enterprise saw in the scheme just one more plan to extend the authority of government over industry—and they rebelled.

In view of mounting criticism the premier felt it would be the wiser course to let the measure stand over until a later session, by which time dairymen may have a fuller knowledge of their legislative requirements, if any.

### Memories of the Past

Present prices for dairy products in British Columbia are regarded as generally satisfactory to the producer and the consumer. The dairy farmer has been beset by rising costs and shortage of labor, but he has managed somehow and while production in the Fraser Valley, the province's principal dairying district, is not as high as it should be when requirements of the province are considered, the herds have been giving a good account of themselves.

What the government wished to accomplish was stabilization of the industry at its present levels so far as marketing is concerned. British Columbia vividly remembers chaotic conditions in the dairy field in the past. If, after the war, federal subsidies and wartime controls are suddenly abandoned, there is no guarantee that stability will continue. Mr. Hart's hope was to provide that guarantee through provincial legislation.

But many people in British Columbia believe that the government's proposal approached the situation in the wrong way. In some quarters it is argued that the government would have done better had it sought more effective means to encourage new production, perhaps borrowing from the example of wartime Britain, rather than attempt to stabilize production at its present inadequate levels.

Agriculture has its limitations in British Columbia because of the fundamental fact that only about two per cent of the surface area is arable. Until now there has been more intensive development in the Peace River country and the Nechaco valleys, the Fraser valleys, but there is no good reason why this should not be turned to the benefit of the farmer because there is no British Columbia far in

excess of what the farmer is now producing.

We mentioned the Peace River country as one of the province's potential agricultural assets. The productivity of that wide valley is already too well known to need elaboration here, but there is danger of British Columbia losing that area as a natural tributary unless prompt measures are taken to provide the necessary contact by road or railway.

The legislature heard from Glen Braden, the Peace River's member, who declared that if the government doesn't hustle and build better communications Peace River in disgust will forsake all hope of satisfactory markets on the coast and will seek annexation by Alberta. Mr. Braden reminded the house that a few years ago there was an active campaign in the north to make Peace River a separate province. He added that Peace River is growing weary of its isolation and the rosy expansionist dreams of politicians that somehow never come true.

### Pine Pass to Peace River

Well, the government is trying to do something about that and Premier Hart managed to put through a bill to appropriate a part of the province's healthy surplus for the construction of the Pine Pass highway to the Peace River. But just when the road will be started depends on the supply of manpower and equipment. Invariably there is a good deal of controversy about choice of a prospective route to the Peace and that in itself is one of the major reasons for the government's hesitancy to act in the past. Even during the recent session Bill Asselstine, the energetic member for Stewart on the northwest coast, revived his advocacy of a railroad through to the Peace River—a laudable aspiration perhaps but a project hardly warranted on the basis of prospective cash returns. Mr. Asselstine also urged the government to build a highway connecting the 100,000 acres of farm land in the Nass Valley with the Pacific coast tidewater.

All these discussions at least reflect a growing interest in the question of making more agricultural lands accessible. There is also a strong determination to see that the lands already available for development do not get into the wrong hands. Bob Carson, member for Kamloops, for instance, caused a stir in the house when he reported that "certain individuals" were buying up land in his part of the province for Japanese.

Mr. Carson said that the Japanese, now settled in the interior, realized that after the war they probably would not be welcomed back to their former habitat on the coast and that they might as well establish themselves permanently on farm lands rather than in the cities and fishing villages where they prospered before Pearl Harbor.

### B.C.'s Troublemakers

No one knows at this time what will be the fate of the Japanese in Canada after the war. Many of them may be repatriated, but those born in this country may remain. Judging from Mr. Carson's statement and the response of his fellow members, British Columbians do not relish the prospect of Japanese buying up lands anywhere in the province. Similar sentiment is entertained towards troublemaking Doukhobors in the Grand Forks country who have shown open defiance of the nation's laws, especially in recent months. It was suggested in the legislature that if the Doukhobors continue to evade taxes, national registration and other requirements of citizenship they should be dispossessed of their lands, deported, and their farms turned over to returning service men interested in agricultural careers.

In more general terms other legislators have been voicing their view of the farmers' situation in British Columbia. Before it is too late, declares Flight

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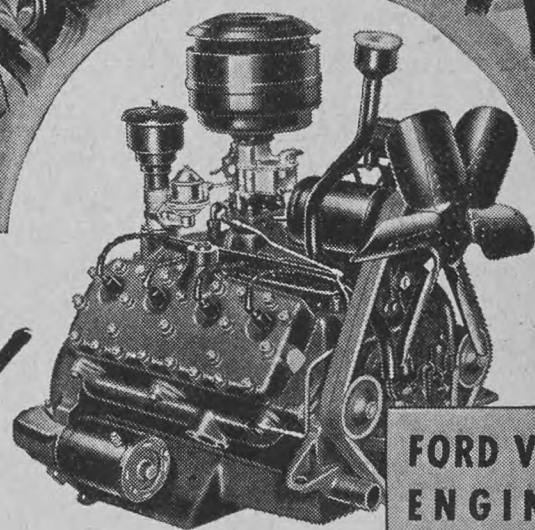




...on the Home Front



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# TIME

## Marches Past

THE Country GUIDE

### Retreat From Russia

IN Hitler's horrorland, the Russians are stepping on the heels of the Heilers. The war is now receding into the cushion countries with which he padded his European Fortress. For months the Red Army have been uncorking one offensive after another, gathering villages, cities and key defense positions like saskatoons. As the month closes, it has crossed the Pruth River, entered the Carpathian foothills, and has carried the flame of war into Rumania. In Poland it is within one row of townships of the Czechoslovakian border, and the Czech underground has been ordered to be ready to start guerrilla fighting behind the homeward bound goose-stepping guttersnipes. The Black Earth country will have been pretty thoroughly deloused of the Nazis in time for the spring seeding. In the North the fighting is now on Estonian soil.

The Prussian war lords wanted to retreat to a line from Odessa to Riga. But Schicklgruber knew better and made them stand their ground in the Dnieper bend. The Russians didn't give them the heat treatment there, but saliented on into Poland, swung south across the Bug and the Pruth, curled back, and are now pushing southeastward. Mannstein is



Encirclement.

between the Red Army and the Black Sea. The steel trap is closing around him. He has been good at getting out of little traps. April will probably show how good he is in getting out of this big one. That is, if he is still in command down there. One rumor is that Schicklgruber has sent him home to put in the winter on his Prussian estate.

The Riga-Odessa line, therefore, will get drawn up on by the German army. Now they are thinking of another line. It would run south from Danzig, stretch, then sheer off southward to Warsaw, swing south from the Carpathians, and follow the Danube as it twists around to where the blue Danube breaks at the Iron Gate. In the meantime the Nazis have detached 25

divisions from their strategic reserve to take over in Hungary and Rumania, which were trying to find a gap in the fence through which to get out of the war. Landlocked Admiral Horthy, since 1920 regent of the kingless kingdom of Hungary, is under arrest. So far, the great Russian adventure has cost the Nazis 4,000,000 men killed, captured or permanently disabled.

### Set Back at Cassino

AS March recedes into history, all is comparatively quiet on the Italian front. There is a lull and a stocktaking. The Allies would be happier if there were no Anzio Beachhead. Cassino has been characterized by military experts as a cruel and costly reverse. Like Stalingrad, it held, though there was no encirclement of the besieging force. The difficulty of taking a bombed-to-rubble city that is tenaciously defended has caused a resurgence of the Maginot Line idea. Perhaps a fortified line, properly defended, that the enemy couldn't flank, would hold him.

The likelihood is that after the Anzio Beachhead has been resolved in some manner, a deadlock in southern Italy will be accepted by the Allies. It is not a main front. The Italian episode is not a loss. The foot and ankle of the Italian boot is occupied and can be held. Within 500 miles of the Foggia air base the bombers can blanket Italy, Austria, most of Hungary, about a third of Rumania, half of Bulgaria, most of Greece and even a slice of southern Germany. Within that radius lies Sofia, Budapest and Munich. Almost the whole of Hitler's Fortress Europe is now within 500 miles of Foggia, London, and Russian-held territory and every square inch of it can be reached by the bombers. Italy is out of the war; the Mediterranean, except for the area of the Greek Islands, is completely dominated. On all fronts, except in Italy, the war has been going well.

### Nazi Snakes In Ireland

IN 1921 Britain made peace with Ireland. The naval bases at Cobh, on Cork harbor in the south; Lough Swilly, within gunshot of Londonderry on the north; and Bere Haven, on the extreme southwest, were retained. In 1938 they were given up. In 1939 war broke out. Eire remained neutral. The Nazis tried to cut the lifeline between Britain and North America and nearly succeeded. Those bases were hundreds of miles nearer than Britain to where the Battle of the Atlantic was raging. Thousands of lives and scores of ships was the price paid for giving them up. But Britain did not march in for strategic reasons as Russia had done in the Baltic states. We took our losses and smiled. Ships and tankers destined for Eire, were conveyed by British and American war vessels and airmen. Yet if one of those airmen crash landed on Irish soil he was interned, just as Nazi airmen were interned. Later they were given time to get out, with their planes if they

could still fly, as warships are given 48 hours in a neutral harbor.

Eire sits athwart the Atlantic sea lane. But since she is neutral, the legations of Germany and Japan are open. The Nazis there were not twiddling their thumbs, however. It was pie for the spies. The legations became centres of spy rings. Ships were watched, the activities of Americans in northern Ireland were checked and double checked as people freely crossed the partition line; hundreds moved daily between Britain and Eire. He would be naive indeed who thought that the Nazis were not making Nazi hay while the sun of neutrality shone benignly on the Emerald Isle.

And so Roosevelt asked that de Valera banish the Nazi snakes from Eire. But de Valera is no modern St. Patrick. He wouldn't close the legations. He asked Canada and Australia what they thought of it but got neither aid nor comfort there. Now the borders have been closed and isolation has become a reality in Eire. All honor to those Irishmen, some say there are 200,000 of them, who are neither neutral nor isolated, but are in the British army.

### The Russian Enigma

DECENTRALIZATION in Russia continues to receive wide comment. Apprehension regarding it is fading out. This table, compiled from various sources, gives some idea of the 16 republics included in the larger U.S.S.R. which will emerge from the war:

	Area (sq. mi.)	Population
Russia	6,375,000	109,278,614
Ukraine	171,950	30,960,221
White Russia	48,960	5,567,976
Azerbaijan	33,200	3,209,727
Georgia	26,875	3,542,289
Armenia	11,580	1,281,599
Kazakhstan	1,059,700	6,145,937
Uzbekistan	146,000	6,282,446
Turkmenistan	171,250	1,253,985
Kirghizia	75,950	1,459,301
Tajikstan	55,545	1,485,091
Moldavia-Bessarabia	25,434	3,656,518
Karelia		500,000
Estonia	18,353	1,126,413
Latvia	25,395	1,995,674
Lithuania	55,670	2,476,154

Evidently the vast majority of these local divisions will not maintain foreign legations nor negotiate foreign treaties. The communist party is not decentralized; the economic administration is still on a national basis and great questions of foreign policy will still be dictated from Moscow.

Of greater concern is Russia's policy of sternly refusing foreign interference in dealing with her immediate neighbors. She brooks no interference in the Finnish affair, though Britain is also at war with Finland. Regarding Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, illegally taken over in 1939, Moscow claims this is entirely a domestic matter. The same ap-

plies to Poland and Bessarabia, though there may have been some agreement with the Allies regarding Poland. At the same time Russia has a full voice in the Mediterranean conference. Her latest move, to the consternation of communistic sympathizers the world over, was to extend diplomatic recognition to the ex-fascist Badoglio's regime in Italy, which is more than Britain or the U.S. has done. Later, Russia explained that she was willing to have changes made in the Badoglio government without waiting for the occupation of Rome. This was an answer to Churchill's statement that the Italian political situation would be considered anew when the Allies had reached that city.

Walter Duranty has explained that Russia is making it clear to the world that she has a foreign policy and that the days when the Russians were treated as mad dogs or poor relations have gone forever. They have never forgotten Munich, where they endured the humiliation of being completely ignored, he says.



The Rising Sun.

### Bad Neighbor Policy

THE Argentinians are ashamed of themselves. They prided themselves on their political stability. True, politics is a military monopoly down there, but they seemed to get along. They laughed at other South American republics which could count their revolutions by the scientific formula, r.p.m. But the others have the laugh on them now. Last June General Rawson ousted President Castillo. Three days later, by way of a recount, Gen. Ramirez ousted General Rawson. Then late in February General Farrell won an election a la Argentina by pointing a pistol at General Ramirez and telling him to scram. A day or two later a colonel named Duco tried to oust Farrell but they soon polished him off.

Remirez, feeling pressure from the Allied governments, had cut relations with the Axis. The Farrell faction didn't like this, hence the revolution. Farrell is a fascist, and by practising fierce looks before a mirror appears, on paper, like a real Nazi. But the militarists, who run things with the support of the most punctilious landed aristocracy in the world since the South lost the civil war, are now divided into factions. There has been a lot of arguing. Colonels have been calling generals liars in public and captains and lieutenants have been manhandling public officials who were above them in military rank. Ramirez had started to clean up the Nazi spy gangs. The militarists now in power claim they will continue this work and honor Argentina's international commitments. In all the fog and confusion, only one thing is certain. They are anti-United States and are pursuing a bad neighbor policy.



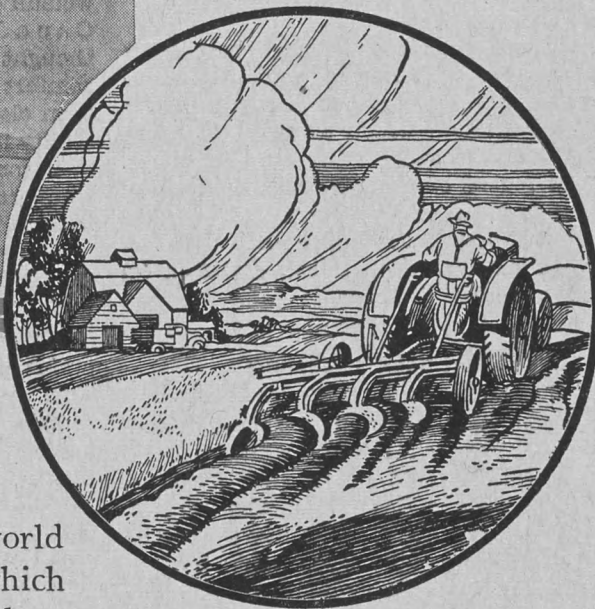
The Daily Grind.





*"Until the  
last Furrow  
is turned..*

**AND A WORLD  
AT PEACE  
IS WON"**



"UNTIL the last furrow is turned and a world at Peace is won." — That is the spirit in which the western farmer is living and working these days, to produce the food production quotas asked for by the United Nations, to meet the needs of the armed forces and civilian populations. . . . His is no light task, but it is being carried on despite all handicaps — and they are many and serious.

Food production of itself is a man-size job, but is not the *only* way in which the western farmer is supporting the war effort. He is at the same time, "plowing back" into the prosecution of Victory, hard-earned food-production dollars, by purchasing Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates — making his two-way contribution count for the utmost.

On April 24th Canada's Sixth Victory Loan Campaign starts. The western farmer will more than likely buy more Victory Bonds from this Loan than in any previous year since the war started, because he has more money to spare and to spend . . . And it is not spending when you invest in Victory Bonds. Victory Bonds are a safe, sound investment, backed by the entire resources of Canada.

The war still remains to be won. Only

the unthinking can believe otherwise. Latest casualty returns show that over 900 British civilians were killed, and 1,200 wounded in air raids in the month of February. What further cost of human lives and treasure will be required before the last furrow to Victory is turned, none can tell . . .

Canada's Sixth Victory Loan, commencing April 24th, is to raise the necessary money to furnish the tanks, guns, ships, planes, munitions, food, clothing and other vital necessities for VICTORY . . . To loan money for such an end is not only a high privilege but a bounden duty of every Canadian, whose continued freedom is literally being made secure, as Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill has movingly told us, by "blood, sweat and tears" . . .

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# DELAYED VERDICT

Evan Keith went to prison. He was not guilty. But he was not stupid---he was fully as clever as the woman who helped him solve the case

by

ALLAN VAUGHAN ELSTON

ILLUSTRATED BY HAL ENGLISH

THE tall, pale man hurried ashore by the crew's plank. His cheap, new suit was a trifle too blue and didn't fit very well. The man's eyes were blue too, but steeled with bitterness. He made them look straight ahead as though determined to ignore all such distractions as beach girls and coco palms and liquid sunshine.

In the dock warehouse a telephone directory furnished him with an address. Then he went out and asked a taxi man the fare there. "Two dollars," the Hawaiian taxi man said.

"One dollar," countered the man who had just worked his passage from San Francisco as an engine-room wiper. He could hardly afford more. For there was nothing in the pockets of the shapeless blue suit except some small change and a secondhand .38 revolver.

The gun was in a side coat pocket. The tall, pale man had a hand in that pocket when, twenty minutes later, he knocked at a door in Honolulu's most exclusive suburb.

The door was opened by a brown-skinned butler.

"Wallace K. Wharton lives here, doesn't he? I'd like to see him."

"Name, please?" the servant demanded.

"Evan Keith. I'm just in on the Matsonia."

"You wait, please?" The servant disappeared. In a little while he returned to say, "You come, please?"

Evan Keith followed him into a garden where spray from a fountain made a musical patter. A cloying, tropic fragrance filled the air. Evan had a sense of mellow yellows and flaming magentas, and he saw stately royal palms in a quadrangle around a pool.

A man in trunks on the rim of the pool was drying himself. He slipped on a lounging robe and advanced to meet Evan. His smile was doubtful and his look seemed to say, "Who are you, a gadget salesman?" But it might be only put on, Evan thought. This man had had a few minutes to compose himself after hearing the visitor's name.

Audibly Wallace K. Wharton said, "What may I do for you, Mr. Keith?" He motioned toward deeply cushioned garden chairs. Then he sat down and picked up a box of cigars. "No, thanks," Evan said. He saw that Wharton was a big, rubicund man with a small, tight mouth in a broad face. Not much over forty, Evan judged him.

"I've never met you before, have I?" Wharton murmured.

"Right," Evan said. "And I've never met you, either."

"You've a letter of introduction?" Wharton asked.

"Hardly. For the last ten years I've been in prison." Evan Keith caught himself. He almost said "in stir." It was so hard to lapse into the lingo of his late years. And so hard to remember the life of San Quentin, in the life of Evan Keith, there'd been a Stanford University. Bitterness deepened in his eyes as he amended. "For

the last ten years I've been in prison."

Wharton seemed to put a cautious checkrein on response. He was like a man who counts ten, Evan thought, before venturing.

"In prison?" Wharton said at last. "For what?"

"For a murder I didn't commit," Evan said. "They gave me fifteen years and let me out after ten, just a week ago."

Again Wharton waited, as though weighing whether he should listen tolerantly or call servants to eject this prison bird. Then he lighted a cigar and puffed vigorously. It made smoke which partially screened his wide, wine-red face. Out of the smoke came a cautious, "Yes?"

"During my third year of time," Evan said, "I received a gift. It was ten cartons of cigarettes mailed anonymously, in care of the warden. I guessed that some old college classmate felt sorry for me. I supposed he didn't want to get entangled by calling or writing, so he just sent me some cigarettes."

"But during my sixth year in prison, it happened again. An anonymous gift. This time it came in the form of a one-hundred-dollar bill mailed to my mother, who, deprived of my support was ill and on relief."

"It happened a third time during my ninth year there. This time a five-hundred-dollar bill was mailed to my mother. It came too late, because she had died a few weeks earlier. A year after that third anonymous gift, I was released from prison."

WHARTON, after seconds of silence, said, "Interesting, Keith. But why are you telling me?"

"By the time I got out," Evan explained, "I'd concluded that the idea of a sympathetic classmate didn't fit. Anyone who liked me well enough to do that would have called to see me. At least he would have written. So it was somebody else. Somebody who didn't dare see me, and yet who couldn't forget me. Only one character seemed to fit a role like that, Wharton."

Wallace Wharton took a silk handkerchief from his robe and daubed his face with it. Then he puffed again, but the cigar had gone out. This time he waited longer before giving a response.

"I'm afraid I don't quite follow." His voice was edgy.

"My conclusion is," Evan said, "that the gifts were sent by the man who really committed the murder. Does that strike you as logical?"

Again the ten-second pause. Then: "It does not." Wharton answered slowly and precisely. "The real murderer would be the last man in the world to do anything like that."

"The real murderer," Evan maintained, "assuming he has a normal conscience would be the first and only man in the world to do it. And he did do it. I've proved it."

Wharton had relighted the cigar. Out of the screen of his smoke came a startled challenge: "Proved it?"



Evan opened the envelope and read the single line of writing twice.

"During my last year I figured it all out. The gift sender is a wealthy man, judging by the five-hundred-dollar bill. The three gifts were all postmarked San Francisco, where my mother lived, but I concluded that the gift sender himself doesn't live there. If so he would most likely have heard about my mother's death and wouldn't have sent the third gift to her. So I decided he's a man who only goes to San Francisco occasionally. By three postmarks, I know the dates of three occasions. And I assume that a rich man would go to one of the better hotels."

"So on the day of my release I made the rounds of San Francisco's ten leading hotels. I asked for lists of registrations on three back dates. At the first seven hotels they turned me down. But at the eighth I got a break. The manager there was cordial—just why I don't know. He dug deep into his files. When I failed to find what I wanted, he asked if there was anything else he could do for me. I explained that I was just out of prison and trying to clear my name. Then he offered to phone the managers of other leading hotels; he

suggested that if I went back to them, maybe I'd get a more sympathetic reception."

"In the end I got three lists of names from each of ten hotels. What I wanted was a registration common to all three dates. A date seven years ago, a date four years ago, a date one year ago. And on the lists of the St. Francis Hotel, I found it: The same guest had registered there on the first date, again on the second date, and again on the third date. His name is Wallace K. Wharton and he lives in Honolulu."

WHARTON seemed to relax. This time he said without a pause, "It's true I make a business trip to Frisco about once every three years, and I always stop at the St. Francis. But it's absurd to say I sent gifts to a convict. You're using numbers, Keith, but they don't add up."

"I haven't finished adding yet," Evan said. "My next column of figures reads like this: The murdered man's name was Ronald Bruce; so I went back to Bruce's neighborhood and asked

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# SABOTEURS OF GRAIN CROPS

**J**UST as an intensive campaign is being undertaken by our country to again ensure security to every citizen against outside enemies, the Dominion Department of Agriculture has organized a long-time campaign against insect pests. It has been demonstrated that with the aid of forecasts, proper cultural methods, and, in the case of certain pests, the judicious use of poison bait, losses due to insects may be greatly reduced, and in some instances, entirely prevented.

At Brandon, Saskatoon and Lethbridge, are stationed men who have been specially trained in the detection and control of insect pests common in fields in many of the areas of western Canada. Directing the activities of these men are Doctor K. M. King, at Saskatoon, Doctor R. D. Bird, at Brandon, and H. L. Seamans, at Lethbridge. Generally speaking, pest control research is on a regional basis, i.e., centered in the area in which the particular pest is most troublesome.

"Since various pests require different conditions for optimum growth and infestation, not all of them ordinarily infest the same areas," Doctor King told me in an interview. "The pale Western cutworm seldom occurs east of Indian Head, or far into the park belt, but periodically does a good deal of damage throughout the open prairie areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The red-backed cutworm may be a pest in most of the park belt and in irrigated districts. It is most troublesome in gardens, but may affect field crops, particularly coarse grains, flax, sweet clover, and sugar beets.

"Grasshoppers have been the source of loss in most of the prairie areas of western Canada, and in open parkland areas. Sawfly damage is largely confined to the prairie portion of Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Manitoba. Wireworms are a perennial pest pretty well all over the West. They are usually worst in certain older settled districts, both on the open prairie and in the park belt, in loam soils."

Other pests seriously damage crops occasionally, according to Doctor King. The army cutworm sometimes attacks grain in Alberta, and occasionally in the southwest corner of Saskatchewan. The early cutworm is distributed throughout the prairie areas. Two species of wheat-stem maggot are of some economic importance. In southern Alberta, and occasionally in southwestern Saskatchewan, one of these has given trouble. The other species is distributed generally throughout the wheat-growing areas of western Canada. The false chinch bug and the false wireworm also cause some loss each year. Say's grain bug (stink bug) has sometimes caused considerable damage to crops in southern Alberta, and southern Saskatchewan. The beet webworm seldom does extensive damage to grain crops, although it may cause some injury when they are in the early stages. This is true especially of oats and barley.

"Recently there has been some increase in flax

**As a husbandman the farmer must also be an entomologist if he is to protect his investment of time and money from loss from wireworms, cutworms, sawflies and grasshoppers**

**By J. T. EWING**

pests," Doctor King revealed. "As crops increase, their pests increase. In 1942 a flax bollworm was reported as a pest for the first time. It is about one-and-a-quarter inches long, dull green in color, with four white lines on the body. It attacks the flax bolls during the night, eating them out as they form. In 1943 as much as 15 per cent damage was reported in certain areas."

## The Destructive Wireworm

**I**N this article we deal mainly with those insects which cause most extensive damage, whose systematic control is of vital importance to every farmer. First, let us consider the wireworm, which is the most widespread and one of the most serious pests of wheat in all of Canada. It is a most insidious pest, for much of its damage never is noted; and only by close inspection can the cause of injury be positively identified. Thinning of crops caused by wireworms often is mistaken for that caused by cutworms, or root rots. Diagnosis should be very certain, since control measures are quite different in each case, according to Doctor King.

If injury is more common and more severe to the crop on summerfallow than on stubble, wireworms probably have been at work. Thin, poor stands, or general patchiness is typical. In more severe cases nearly the whole crop may be eaten out, but with plants still growing in the drill wheel tracks, on headlands and in other well packed soil. On closer examination, skips will be found where the crop has failed to emerge, and many dead or wilting seedlings will still be plainly visible during the early season.

Probably most persons are familiar with the wireworm itself, a slender, shiny, yellow, hard-bodied worm. Perhaps fewer people associate this larva with

the black, hard-winged "click beetle," which is the adult stage. The extreme difficulty of complete eradication of this pest is due to the fact that the worms require from five to ten years to mature. They live at all times below ground, so cannot be destroyed by poison bait. Control therefore depends on cultural practices.

Doctor King's experience in the control of wireworms has shown that shallow cultivation of summerfallow from the middle of June to the end of July is effective in reducing wireworm numbers. During this period no growth should be permitted. Special attention should be given to the removal of volunteer grain and grass. This treatment starves the newly hatched larvae. A thorough cultivation, three to four inches deep, during the last ten days of July (slightly earlier in northern areas) destroys many of the pupating insects, which during this stage are very fragile. Where infestations are heavy, the land should be summerfallowed every third year or oftener.

The quality of the seed used and the seeding methods also have a considerable effect on the control of wireworms. The object is to speed up the development of the crops and retard harmful activities of the pests.

"Plump seed, with a strong, high germination should be used," Doctor King explained. "Avoid the use of formalin in treating for smut, for it retards germination, and weakens seedling growth, thus giving a much longer period when the plants are highly susceptible to wireworm attack. Mercury dust treatment is much more satisfactory. A heavier rate of seeding is recommended for wireworm-infested fields. For wheat, use about one quarter more seed than you would use for land that is free from pests and weeds, and cross-drill patches where damage by wireworms has occurred previously.

"Moderately early seeding is essential. This means seeding as soon as conditions are ideal for rapid growth, but before wireworms become active. Where there is a good reserve of soil moisture, phosphate fertilizer usually may be advantageously drilled with the seed, because it promotes rapid early growth.

"Packing of the soil behind the seed also is essential in assuring a fair crop from wireworm-infested land. Use of a press drill, or a press attachment with a standard drill is highly recommended. Sow the seed only deep enough to reach soil moisture and to ensure prompt germination. Under very dry conditions seeding should be delayed until there is rain to ensure immediate germination."

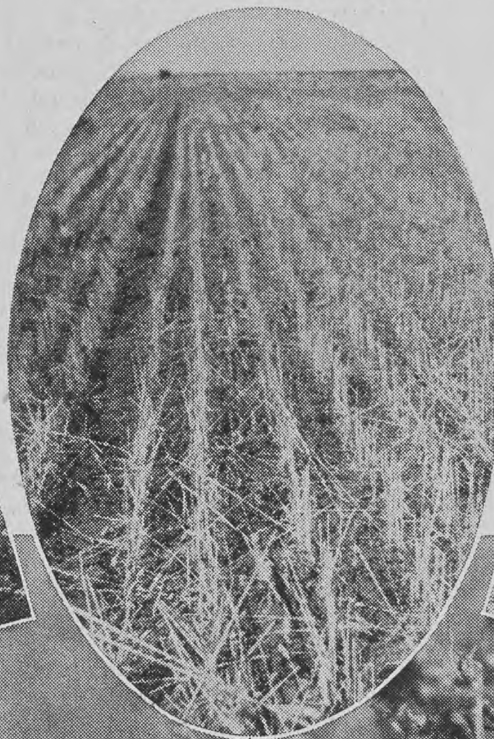
Oats are more highly resistant to wireworm damage than any other crop. Barley, because of its tendency to stool quickly after thinning, also is a better crop than wheat. Fall rye escapes much of the damage because of its early growth in the spring, but sometimes is thinned considerably by a fall attack. Flax is usually resistant, although occasionally it suffers

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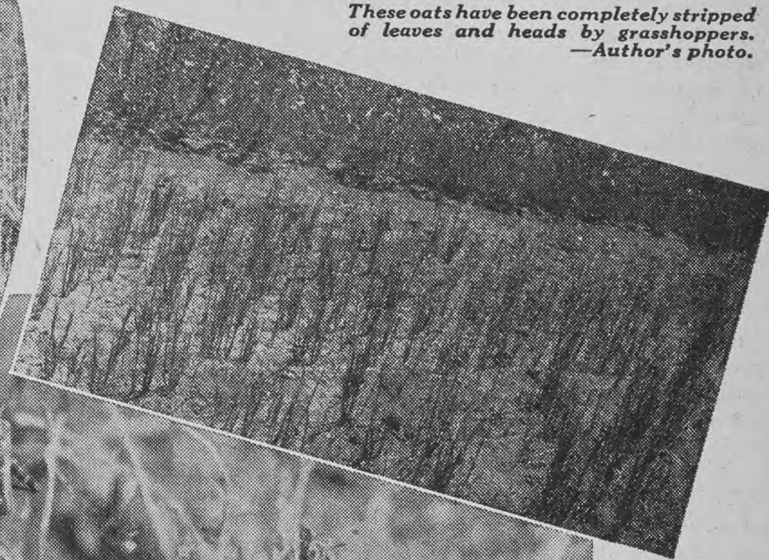
This sod section showing egg masses of the roadside grasshopper shows how numerous grasshopper eggs may be in an egg bed.—Author's photo.



The wheat-stem sawfly has cut down the fallen stems shown in this stubble picture by D. A. Brown, Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon.

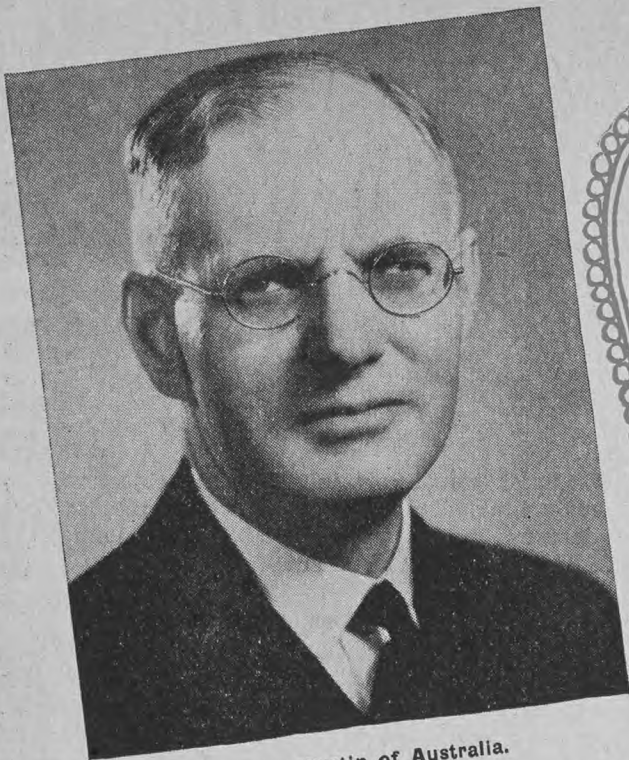


These oats have been completely stripped of leaves and heads by grasshoppers.—Author's photo.



Young barley plants completely destroyed by grasshoppers.—Bird photo.

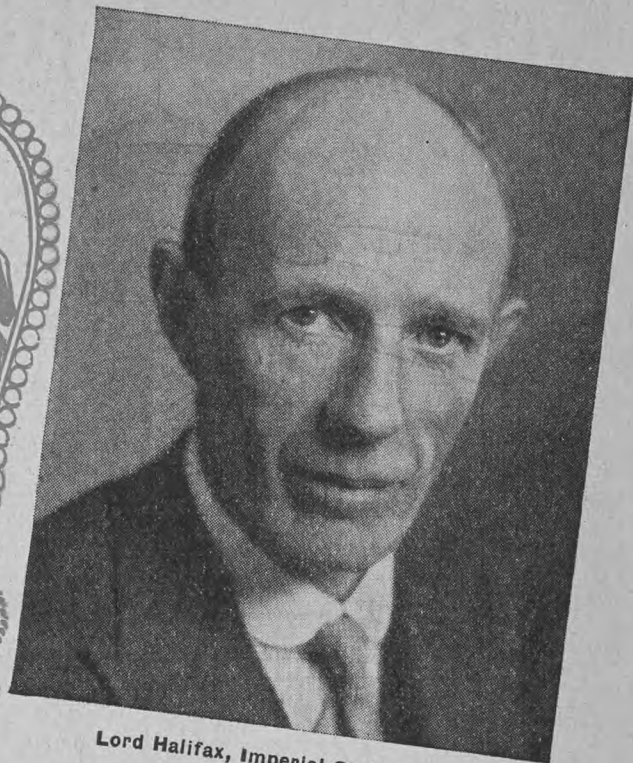




Premier Curtin of Australia.



Marshal Smuts acting as godfather for the daughter of a South African Air Ace.



Lord Halifax, Imperial Statesman.

# THE COMMONWEALTH IN THE POSTWAR WORLD

Its future as visualized by  
Curtin, Smuts, Halifax and  
Mackenzie King

by

A. R. M. LOWER

passages into his speeches, which showed clearly enough how the land lay. He wanted some measure of control over policy but mainly he wanted

THE events of the last two or three years have revealed one thing clearly enough: that is, that in the midst of a general war, Great Britain, the metropolitan centre of the British Empire, has her hands full defending her own territory and has not enough power left over to ensure the safety of outlying points. As long as the great powers existed in Europe only, the British navy could "contain" the rest and leave the outer world open to itself and its friends. The situation altered fundamentally with the rise of the non-European maritime powers, the United States and Japan. Consequently when, choosing a favorable moment, Japan struck, she found it easy to go south. Eventually she was halted by American naval power, which is now rolling her back. It is no reflection on the gallantry of Australians, New Zealanders and the rank and file of British soldiers to suggest that their efforts were hopeless from the beginning: only a great naval and air power, able to bring unlimited resources into the conflict and to transport them, could save the situation.

The British Empire contains the largest accumulation of undefended territory known in history. It was the Japanese perception of this that led to their attack, with the result that they stole a large part of it and will only have it taken away from them because of the existence in their own ocean of a greater naval power than themselves, relatively free from the entanglements of Europe. It is true that the Japanese did not secure any foothold in the Commonwealth, but they came uncomfortably close to Australia and if it had not been for the timely arrival of American aid, might have secured quite a large piece of that country, even if they had not conquered it.

Similarly Great Britain itself, deprived of the barrier of its continental allies between it and its German foe, came near falling. In the terrible year from June, 1940, to June, 1941, even after the immediate threat of invasion had been removed, the only thing that kept the British going must have been the hope that if they could hold out long enough the neutral great powers would be drawn in and the balance redressed. This duly happened with Hitler's attack on Russia. Victory itself came in sight with Japan's attack on the United States.

THE rest of the British Commonwealth has not been directly affected by the war: South Africa has had its own internal tensions but has yet to hear a shot fired in anger. So with Canada; except for sinkings by submarine in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Atlantic coast, and for the potshots taken at an unimportant lighthouse on Vancouver Island, it has known nothing of war on its own soil. No slogan could be more misleading for us than that one we used to use for a good deal: "This time we are all in the front line" for we Canadians, of course, have never been there near that point.

The different experiences have produced very different attitudes throughout the Commonwealth, as evidenced by the public pronouncements of their leaders. It is necessary to emphasize this fact of experience, for the speeches of gentlemen like Curtin, Field Marshal Smuts, Lord Halifax

and Mr. King, have not been sheer products of intellectual cogitation but the reflection of their own personal and national experiences.

Australia and New Zealand, Great Britain: These are the critical areas in the Commonwealth and it is natural that from them has come most of the talk of reconstruction. They feel their insecurity and wish to work out schemes of reorganization by which they can be sure of having the backing of their friends. Canada and South Africa, on the other hand, do not have the same sense of urgency and their public men look at the whole situation in a more detached way.

AFTER the last war, Australia insisted on retaining, under the form of a mandate, the former German colonies in New Guinea. This was not so much incipient imperialism, though there was something of that in it, as to make sure that the great island to the north did not fall into hostile hands. Occupied by Australia, New Guinea would constitute a barrier against that northern power which she chiefly feared, Japan. Against potential Japanese expansionism, sweet reasonableness would be a poor defense. This was recognized plainly enough by Mr. Hughes, her prime minister, who on one occasion came out with the statement that he "rejoiced at the launching of every additional American battleship." The events of 1942 were to show how justified his rejoicings had been.

In plain words, when for the first time in history a member of the Commonwealth was in dire danger, it was not the British navy that came to its assistance but the American. It is not necessary to picture the Americans as knights-errant: they were not, they were merely safeguarding their own interests, for their strategists knew well enough that Japan could not be defeated and the kind of world that the United States wanted restored, unless the great southern base was available. Australia had to be saved, not for the sake of the Australians but for the sake of the United States.

In the midst of her dangers Australia cried out: her public men, chiefly Mr. Curtin, put the case plainly and bluntly. The British were having troubles of their own and no great response was forthcoming from that quarter; after all Sydney was thousands of miles away from Japan, while German aeroplanes were over London every night. Australian troops (some 18,000 of whom had been lost at Singapore) were then withdrawn from Africa for the defense of the homeland, and Mr. Curtin began inserting those

American aid and he plainly indicated that as between Australian safety and old conceptions of attachment to the metropolitan centre of the Empire, he was for Australian safety. When the first fears had been overcome he began to modify his position and to assert that he had never suggested any abrupt change in the object of Australian affections. No doubt, since there was no occasion to entertain hard feelings against Great Britain just because she found herself unable to help a country on the other side of the world. It was not a matter of "loyalty," for the whole sequence of incidents revealed where Australian loyalties lay—they lay very properly in Australia. Australia was making no transfer of loyalties in calling out for American aid: she was doing what any other nation must do in the international scene, attempting to preserve her own security by whatever instruments she could lay her hands on. The United States, in aiding her, as has been stated above, was doing the same.

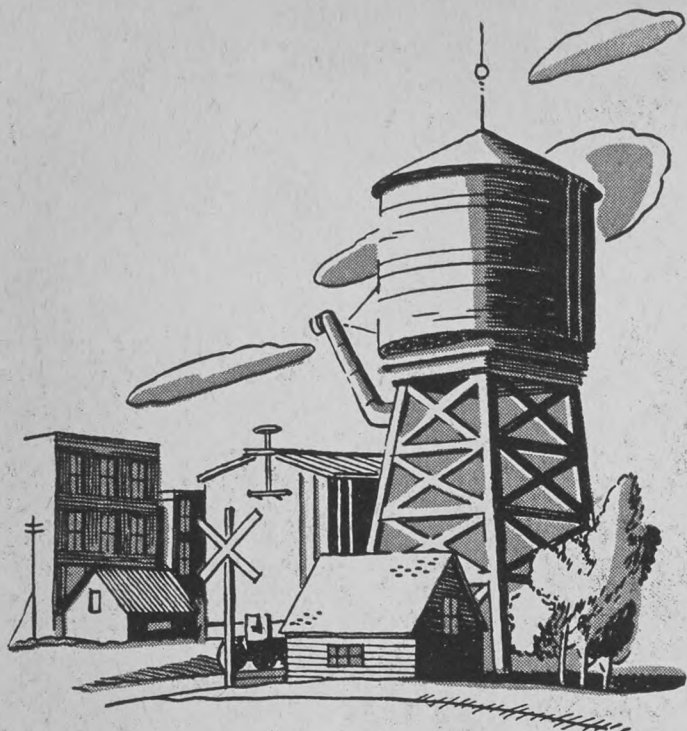
What really came out of the situation was not any academic consideration as to loyalties, or even the question of Australia's future connection with the Commonwealth but a graphic demonstration of the shift in sea power. It is to be suspected that Mr. Curtin, having found America coming to his rescue, may have believed that he could effect some permanent arrangement with that country; persuade it, for example, to enter into some kind of military alliance. If so, it is also to be suspected that he was disappointed. That he was, tends to be confirmed by his speech of last fall in which he proposed a permanent council for the Commonwealth. This proposal, which Mr. Curtin must have known has been made at regular intervals for the last fifty years and has never commanded much of a hearing, was obviously a second best. If he were not successful in wooing the United States, he might manage to do what no one else has ever succeeded in doing and get the sister British nations tied up. If Australia could get a piece of constitutional machinery such as an Imperial Council set up, she would have somewhere where she could raise her voice and might expect to get some of her proposals carried by majority vote.

A THIRD line of action was also at hand. Failing the United States, failing Canada, Great Britain and South Africa, Australia could turn to that Dominion nearest at hand, whose interests were practically identical with her own, New Zealand. The recent agreement between these two is logical and in the plain interests of both of them. But it is no substitute for an Imperial Council, still less for an American alliance.

So far as the Antipodes are concerned, there the matter at present rests. But Mr. Curtin had no sooner made his proposals than another voice was heard, and one that commanded an even wider hearing, that of Field Marshal Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa. Here was the elder statesman of the Empire, the man who had swung South Africa into the

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## PART III.

**T**HE North Hill version of the story was that Colin Messenger had strolled into his parents' house after more than ten years' absence as casually as if he had just been out for a walk. But whatever nonchalance he might have assumed upon presenting himself again to his family—Elsbeth realized after her first ten minutes with him—had been achieved only with an effort. Colin Messenger was scarcely nonchalant.

She met him at an impromptu and rather daring cocktail party given in his honor on the second day after his return, by Brenda Townes. Daring, from Brenda's point of view, in the same sense that her renewal of her friendship with Elsbeth Payson Stowell had been daring. But Brenda, hard on thirty now, with money of her own, often ventured beyond the decorum of North Hill.

More than a score of people made themselves at ease in Brenda's severely modern drawing-room. As it was the first party of the sort Brenda had given since Elsbeth's return to Bloomhill, most of the guests were strangers to her. But Colin Messenger, with his lighted, gay, hazel eyes, his faintly satiric grin beneath a blond thread of mustache, was curiously not a stranger. No stranger at all, after his first quick handclasp that was gallantly presumptive in a foreign sort of way, and yet not personal.

He did a thing that made Elsbeth catch her breath on a laugh when he led her to a small divan in a corner apart from the others. He bent down, drew a line with his fingers all around the divan, then seated himself comfortably beside her.

"Is this a charade?" she asked.

"No, it's a stockade to keep out the chatter. I want to hear the voice in this lovely cabinet."

"I'm flattered to be called a radio," said Elsbeth.

"It was meant for a compliment—and would have been taken as such in Indo-China," Colin explained. "I seem to have lost the knack here."

A maid brought them cocktails and canapes. While Colin helped himself from the tray, Elsbeth stole a sidelong glance at him. The stripling youth she barely remembered out of her small girlhood had vanished entirely. This man, despite his debonair looks, was hard, ruthless perhaps, but sensitive too, susceptible to beauty and grace in all its forms. The proud, faintly sulky line of his upper lip reminded her of someone . . . she started and flushed as Colin turned suddenly and met her eyes. Yes—Cecil Andrews, so different in breeding, so different in culture, and yet so like!

He smiled at her. "I'm not sure your expression just now is very flattering. What are you thinking?"

"I'm thinking how much you have changed since I last saw you. How does it feel to be home?"

His face darkened. "Home? I really don't know—yet. I'm afraid my motive for coming back was not altogether admirable."

"No? Are you keeping it a secret?"

He laughed. "Not exactly. The fact is, I find it hard to think of this place now as home. That's part of it—I wanted to find that out for myself. I wanted to prove that I thought enough of it to come back—after I'd been kicked out. Certain ghosts—like homesickness—have to be laid, you know. I rather expected them to shut the door on me. I think I almost hoped

they would. That would have been the real test of what I thought of it—of my home, you know. But they didn't. The whole business fell rather flat, I confess. It took more out of me, too, than I care to admit."

His harsh deliberateness did not deceive Elsbeth. Impulsively she laid her hand on his arm.

"Aren't you just—just talking? You know your family are so happy to have you back!"

He made a weary gesture. "You think so, Elsbeth?"

"Of course. Aren't they, Colin?" she returned with a grave smile.

He patted her fingers lightly. "I think we understand each other. You know the clan as well as I do. Mother and Dad are sentimental as the deuce about the return of the prodigal son. Of course, the hardware trade in the Orient has been good."

"I don't think I like that remark," Elsbeth said.

"Neither do I," he shrugged. "And, as a matter of fact, it isn't quite fair either. Mother and Dad would have welcomed me if I had been in the gutter all these years. They relented toward me long ago. But the rest of the tribe, what a crowd! At this very moment there's probably half a dozen of 'em in the house commiserating with my mother upon my return. Obliquely, of course. Do they have to be like that?"

"At least they can't very well help it, I suppose."

"Well—I'll probably stay around for a week or so and satisfy myself that coming back was all a mistake. But—forgive me, Elsbeth. I'd much rather talk about you. Brenda has told me a little. I hear you're working with Fred, down in Patchtown."

"Yes, I have been doing a little. But yesterday and today he wouldn't let me go down there because of the flood." She hesitated. "The work is awfully interesting," she went on determinedly. "We're building up a medical and social service bureau, you know. It—it gives me a—a feeling of importance to—"

"You have to do that to make you feel important?" he put in.

"Well—" Even while she evaded his direct look, she knew intuitively that he was aware of how anomalous her position here was. "I think everybody wants to feel important—useful, at least," she stumbled on. "Don't you?"

**H**IS laugh was charming, if the least bit brittle. "I've been here only two days," he said, "but I've heard enough. You've had tough sledding, Elsbeth."

She colored in spite of herself as she said, "It has been hard to—to get adjusted to North Hill again, after New York. But we won't be on the Hill much longer. We're remodelling the old Adams house across the river."

"Oh—I hadn't heard."

Colin looked away, studiedly. The very act of his withdrawing his fixed gaze, the implied chivalry of it, was subtly more personal than anything he had said to her. He wanted to spare her the embarrassment of betraying a truth which he had, somehow, already discovered. Elsbeth felt angry, confused. She found herself wishing that Frederick were here, or that she might expect him to arrive at any moment. Within the past quarter hour he seemed to have gone away to a great distance.

"You used to ride, even as a kid, didn't you?" he asked abruptly.

"I kept it up until I went to New York," Elsbeth said.

"If it's a good day tomorrow, how'd you like to take a ride into the hills? I'd like to go up and take a look at our old lodge."

Paradoxically, because her deepest instincts told her that she must decline, she said, "It would be fun, Colin. I haven't ridden since—since my accident. But I'm sure I'll be equal to it."

"Let's get away after breakfast, shall we? Say about eight or half past. I'll come around for you."

# and The

Frederick would certainly have no objection, she thought hurriedly; rather, he should be pleased that at last one of his relatives, outside the immediate family had deigned to be civil to her.

**A**NOTHER bridge had gone out that afternoon on Idle Creek; Wilkins' mill dam had broken, and families on the west side of Patchtown were being evacuated from their homes. The clinic, on the east, situated as it was on higher ground, was in no danger.

Frederick had not been able to come home for dinner. Irma Trent had gone down to the clinic with a hot meal for him and Miranda Guest and the assistant doctors, all of whom were working tirelessly in the Patchtown emergency.

In her room, Elsbeth heard Frederick come in. It was almost eleven o'clock. She went down and found him in the library, with the Judge. He glanced up at her, gave her a tired smile.

"I didn't know you were in, Beth," he said, and glanced at his watch. "Oh, it's later than I thought."

She went to him and laid her hand on his shoulder. "I've been home for hours. I was here when you telephoned for something to eat," she told him evenly. "Why did you ask Irma to bring it to you? I could have gone down—"

He drew his brows together. "I didn't ask Irma, kid. She just happened to answer the telephone. I suppose you wanted to do it, eh?"

"There's no reason why I shouldn't have gone, is there?" she interrupted. "I'm not so utterly helpless—and useless. Irma gave me to understand you had asked her to come down with your dinner."

Frederick looked quizzically up at her and gave a short, strained laugh. "You're not going temperamental on us, are you, Beth? What difference does it make who lugged the food down to us? Irma was probably being decent about it. She said you looked tired after Brenda's party."

Elsbeth stood very straight. "That was very thoughtful of Irma."

"I think," said the Judge, glancing elaborately at his watch, "I think it's far past my bedtime. Well, good night, Beth. Good night, Fred."

Their good nights followed him as he left the library. An ember broke in the fireplace, softly invading the dull silence after the old man had gone.

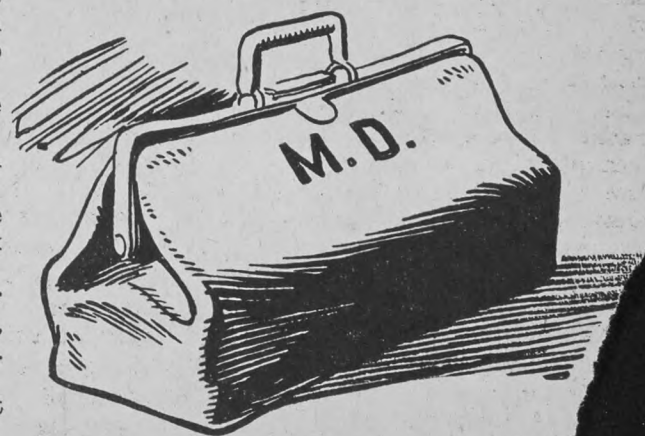
"Well, I hear you're riding into the hills with Colin in the morning," Fred observed lightly.

Elsbeth stared at him. "I had meant to tell you that myself. I suppose Irma carried the news to you?"

"It's nothing to be so upset about, Beth. She stopped in at the Messengers' on her way down town, to ask if she could have one of the horses tomorrow. She thought she could get around better in the Flats if she had a horse. Colin told her that you and he had planned to use the horses tomorrow."

"Irma has a gift!" Elsbeth exclaimed.

"Look here, Beth," Frederick broke in sharply. "There's no point in your being so touchy about





# Down Talked

By MARTHA OSTENSO

everything. I know how difficult it is for you, but let's be fair. Just as soon as—"

"I'm unreasonable tonight," Elsbeth admitted. "I know I am, Frederick. Let's forget it, shall we?"

"How did you find Colin?" Frederick asked. "I haven't had time to do more than shake hands with him."

"He's interesting. I agreed to go riding with him tomorrow because there seems to be nothing much for me to do if you won't let me work with you. I'd far rather be down there. I don't see what harm a little dampness could do me—now."

"It isn't that—not altogether, at least," he told her with harrowed patience. "You haven't built up your resistance sufficiently yet. Right now, we're running into the danger of typhoid down there. I'm not going to expose you to anything like that."

"Is the Miller place still safe?" Elsbeth asked anxiously.

"Sadie was over at the clinic for milk this afternoon. She said their vegetable garden is already under six inches of water. But they're not as badly off as many of the others."

"It'll be terrible for old Mrs. Miller!" Elsbeth cried. "And little Jimmie—with that well water. Fred—we must get them out of there!"

His voice was irritable with fatigue as he replied. "I talked with Sadie today till I was hoarse. Those people, Beth, are just plain stubborn. They'll stay with their old shacks till they're afloat. I suggested to Sadie that they move in with her brother, over near the roundhouse. She refused, point-blank."

"Frederick!" Elsbeth looked at him quietly. "Why not let them have our—" She bit her lip, and felt the warmth in her cheeks. "—the Adams house? They could move in enough clothing and things to do them until the danger is past. You wouldn't mind, would you?"

She waited breathlessly for his reply, her heart sinking as she saw the dark bars of his eyebrows come together.

"I suppose I'm being sentimental," he confessed, "and this isn't exactly the time for sentimentality. But I've asked the carpenters to start work in there early next week. I—well, I—"

Elsbeth's mouth straightened. "You're not objecting on Sadie's account especially, are you?"

"No!" he exclaimed angrily. "It has nothing to do with Sadie—or the kid. It wouldn't matter who—I—well, I've been thinking of it as a place for us to—start over in." He stood up suddenly, gave Elsbeth a queer, dazed look. "I must be tired," he muttered. "I seem to be talking nonsense. Offer the house to the Millers, by all means."

An apologetic voice spoke from the hall doorway.

"I'm not intruding, am I?" Irma asked as she came into the room. She had a quilted blue satin robe wrapped snugly about her. "I didn't think there'd be anybody up at this hour. I got a little chill down in that dismal place tonight, and I've been sneezing. I just came downstairs to make myself a hot lemonade. Oh—this fire is nice!" Her teeth chattered as she stood close to the red glow.

"You stay here," Elsbeth said. "I'll go and make a hot drink."

"I'm going to turn in, Beth," Frederick said. "I'll see Sadie first thing in the morning."

He left the room, Elsbeth saw Irma Trent's eyes glancing him with a look that roused her pity and surprising, sharp resentment. She hurried

through the side door and into the kitchen.

When she brought back the hot lemonade a few minutes later,

Irma was crouching in a forlorn attitude on a cushion close to the dying fire.

"Thank you, dear," Irma shivered and drew her robe about her. "I do think Fred might have built up the fire a little before he left!"

Elsbeth made no comment.

"He's not a bit like himself these days," Irma went on. "I know there's something weighing on his mind. What was that he was saying about Sadie Miller when I came in?"

"We're going to move the Millers into—into the Adams house."

Irma's eyes flew open, then narrowed. "Oh. You've been awfully kind to Sadie, haven't you, Elsbeth?"

"Sadie's a friend of mine," said Elsbeth shortly. "If you don't mind, Irma, I think I'll go up to bed."

While she stood creaming her face in the bathroom that separated her room from Frederick's, she listened tensely, vainly, for some sound in his room. A small flurry of panic came over her. Had he not, just recently, begun to grow indifferent, detached? Perhaps he was seeing his mistake at last; perhaps his regard for her now arose merely from a sense of duty. Yet he could not believe that. Had he not spoken of a new beginning for them both when they moved into the new house? But that would be another

In these closing chapters, events move to a swift and dramatic climax for Elsbeth and Frederick

month, two months.

She went close to his door, raised her hand, then fell back a step in consternation at what she had been about to do. She crept back to her room, into bed, and lay for a long time in the dark, listening to the night sounds in the budding garden.

FROM the opening in the dense evergreens on Ludlow's Shelf where the Messenger lodge had been built years ago, one could look down into a valley that was like a pocket full of bright and indistinguishable toys. Treed knolls, rocky pastures, white farm houses and red barns, were knotted along the narrow ribbon of the railway track and merged presently with the variegated jumble of streets, buildings and gardens that was Bloomhill. But now, the river swollen far beyond its banks, the meadows shining like wet mirrors, the usually modest creeks tumbling through woodlands, the quiet country that Elsbeth remembered seemed to have gone entirely mad.

She had been sitting with Colin Messenger in the veiled grey sunlight outside the lodge for half an hour or more. The ride up to the Shelf had been

enjoyable, not tiring as she had feared it might be. Colin had examined the interior of the lodge, the fireplace, doors, windows, stove, furniture, and had remarked that the old place hadn't changed greatly although his father spent very little on its upkeep. It would, said Colin, be a neat little spot to run up to for week-ends from New York. At Elsbeth's question, he had disclosed to her that not even his parents knew that he had been placed in charge of the exporting end of his company in New York.

Then Colin talked in his lazy, half-jeering but wholly fascinating voice of his life in China, the Malay States, the Dutch East Indies, with their slumbrous, darkly perfumed, moonlit, fronded names. Names like Saigon, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Penang. Elsbeth clasped her breeched knees and stared down into the valley.

"I used to be sure—once," she said, "that I'd see all those places. You make them sound so enchanting, Colin." She laughed and added facetiously, "Perhaps I'd better not listen to you. I might just get up and go!"

He looked at her with an unabashed intentness that brought the color surging to her cheeks. But he did not stir toward her as he said reflectively. "I don't know about you, Elsbeth. Perhaps you would—just get up and go. And perhaps you will. You don't belong here any more than I do."

Recovering herself, she was about to protest heatedly when he stood up with his elusive, disarming smile.

"We'll come up here another time, shall we?" he suggested easily. "And bring some grub. I'm right handy with the skillet, you know."

Elsbeth forced a laugh but did not reply. But when she was in the saddle again she glanced back at the log cabin and a cool sense of foreboding swept over her.

Sadie Miller, her parents and her son had been occupying the kitchen wing of the Adams house for three days. Although the flood waters had receded from the Flats, they had left a noxious waste of mud and debris which could be cleared away only through weeks of work. Two cases of typhoid and three of pneumonia had been reported from the district, besides numerous minor ills and accidents. A considerable number of the residents of Patchtown still clung to their evil-smelling, soggy shacks, and from the obstinate ignorance of these pitiful folk sprang the imminent menace of epidemic.

Doctor Frederick Stowell had done his best, but the responsibility for the menace lay squarely at the door of the Bloomhill Board of Health, whose chief, a frost-bitten, disappointed briar of a man, had long resented the popular esteem in which the younger Doctor Stowell was held. Doctor Creed had opposed Frederick at every turn. He contended now that the danger lurking in the Flats had been grossly exaggerated, that he could see no good reason for appropriating funds in behalf of people who were well enough off where they were. Doctor Creed, in fact, charged Doctor Stowell and his associates with malicious meddling. They were alarmists, malcontents, who found a perverse satisfaction in finding fault with those in authority.

Priscilla Van der Water was excited, indignant, when she called on Sadie Miller, after spending the afternoon in the basement of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, where she had been helping to sort and distribute clothing that had been sent in by charitable agencies.

"I never saw the like," said Priscilla. "That wife of Doc Creed's didn't let up for a minute talking about Fred Stowell and the way he's trying to run things."

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# SCOUTING AROUND

## With Guide Notebook and Camera



The Reuterman brothers, Herman and Arthur, with "Grumpy" and (right) a view of the dam which P.F.R.A. helped build to impound 160 acre-feet of water for irrigation and stock watering.

### The P.F.R.A. Helped

THE province of Alberta has a serious land use problem in the eight special areas which have been created from time to time, beginning in 1927. These areas, which have been combined into four units for administrative purposes, include a total of 7,838,826 acres. The original act of 1927 was revised and brought up to date in 1938, and a Special Areas Board, under the Alberta Minister of Lands and Mines, is given wide powers with regard to the control of land use, and the acquisition and administration of lands.

These are the areas of Alberta in which a large acreage of abandoned land is found. Lack of rainfall, and poor quality of soil in many places has led to about eight per cent of the land in these areas being classified as sub-marginal, and not more than about two per cent of the land considered suitable for wheat production.

As a general farming proposition, then, these special areas are not particularly attractive. Last summer, through the courtesy of W. L. Jacobson, of the P.F.R.A. office in Regina, I was able to visit the farm of Reuterman brothers, located about 14 miles southeast of Hannah. Arthur (married) and Herman are occupying land which their father had owned, and which they fell back on during the difficult times, after Arthur had ridden the rods for about 15,000 miles, prior to the year 1935.

When the two boys started in on this land to see what they could do with it, they had a team of horses, a borrowed cow, together with a few old buildings and nondescript implements. Even now there are no new buildings to please the eye, though a site has been picked out on a near-by slope, and trees already are planted and growing to provide a shelterbelt.

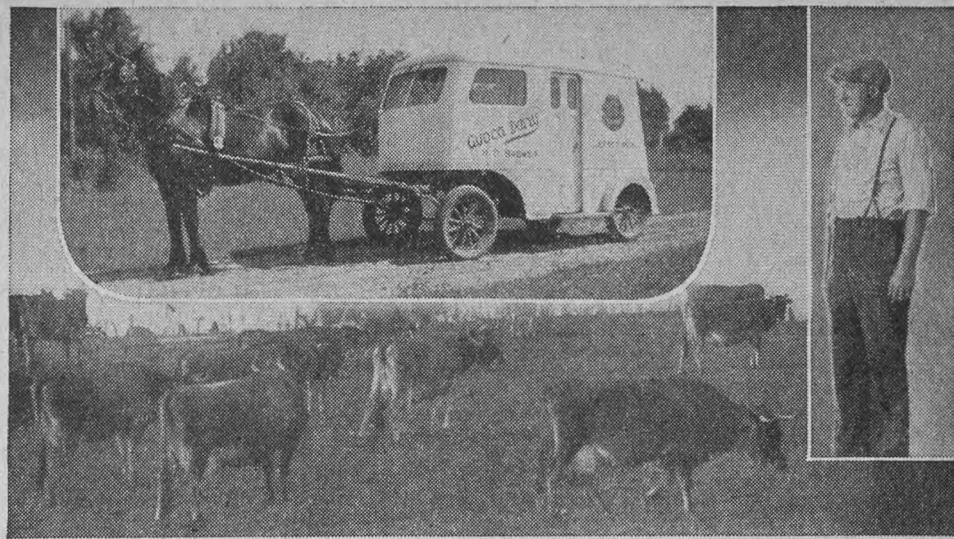
The thing that has made it possible for Reuterman brothers to stay on this land is that they have been able to bring 125 acres of land under irrigation, and in 1942, on a ten-acre field of oats, they got a yield of 131 bushels per acre. They have about 100 hogs, and 55 head of cattle. These were not the best cattle in western Canada, but still they were a start toward what should ultimately

become a fairly satisfactory livestock proposition.

Irrigation was made possible by the P.F.R.A., which enabled a dam to be constructed across a near-by coulee, and the impounding of 160 acre-feet of water. It would be quite feasible to dam the coulee farther back, and to achieve a water level 18 feet higher, which would make possible the irrigation of an additional 500 to 600 acres.

Aside from the splendid dinner which Mrs. Reuterman provided for us, there were one or two incidents in connection with this visit which are of no historical significance whatever. Along with Mr. Jacobson and myself were M. J. McPhail, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station at Melfort, and A. W. (Bill) Murphy, of Medicine Hat, who is connected with the small water projects under the P.F.R.A. Bill was involved in both incidents. On the way up, he was sitting beside me, and being only about 65 years young, I thought he shouldn't be smoking such strong-smelling cigars, which I suggested were made from varnished pigweed stalks. His only comment was, "Well, darling, I don't know of anything we can do about it." Later, he calmly sat by, although he was supposed to be our guide through the sandhills, and allowed me to get stuck in the sand.

After we had arrived at Reuterman's, and were walking around outside waiting for the call to dinner, everyone got interested in Baldy, a nice little cowpony belonging to Mrs. Reuterman. Nothing would do but Jack McPhail had to ride



H. D. Brewer, part of his Jersey herd, and the rig which delivers Jersey milk to his customers.

him. With this as a challenge, Young Murphy entered the ring, but unfortunately the boys had forgotten to tell him of Baldy's peculiarity. The result was, that as soon as Murphy's foot hit the stirrup and his second foot left the ground, Baldy wheeled like a flash and headed for the stable, which was about 40 feet away. How Young Bill managed to avoid being brushed off as Baldy plunged through the door, I doubt if anyone knows. What the boys had forgotten to tell him was, that in order to mount Baldy safely, one had to pull his head around to one side and hold it there until mounted. At any rate, Mr. Murphy wasn't hurt, and came out roaring for his dinner.—H.S.F.

### Charlie Banks of Benito

THERE are three generations on the Banks farm near Benito, Man. True, the youngest of the three is not taking hold for a few years yet. As for the oldest, Charles Banks, he came to Canada 47 years ago, homesteaded in 1898, and had taken on some work under the wheat reduction plan. But the middle generation is doing things on that farm. Sam Banks and his good lady took off the crop this year. The home crop wasn't enough. In addition, he did several hundred acres of custom combining.

The day I was there he had passed the 900-acre mark. I haven't heard, but he may have passed the 1,000-acre mark before he was through. What a revolutionary thing this huge assembly of gears and gadgets is! With it one man harvested and threshed in the neighborhood of 1,000 acres of crop.

One day, with this self-propelled Massey-Harris 14-foot factory-on-wheels he cut 70 acres of grain. One evening, on one of the custom jobs, he and another man with a 12-foot machine started in at 6.15 and by midnight had saved 1,600 bushels.



Mrs. Sam Banks trucking her third carload of wheat to Benito.

Given sunny days and warm nights the combine reduces harvesting on an ordinary farm to a seasonal chore.

Mrs. Banks did her share. When this snapshot of her in the cab of the truck was taken, she was trucking her third carload of grain to Benito. All honor to the women of the old country who have made such a contribution in increasing Britain's home-grown food supply! Thousands of Canadian women have done just as well, but haven't received a tithe of the publicity for doing it.

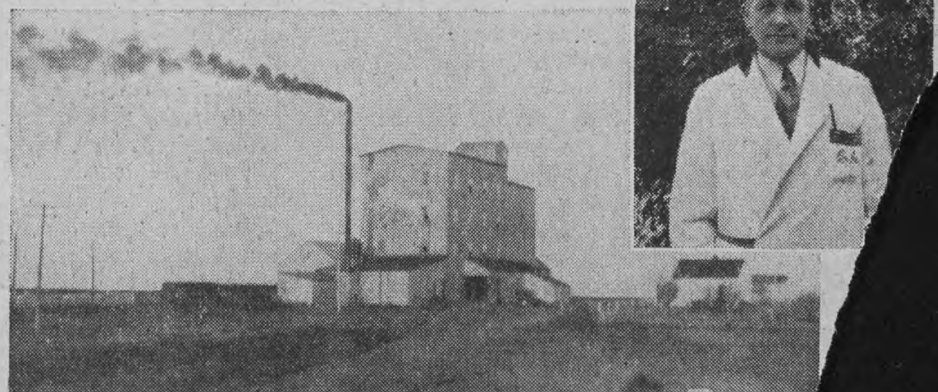
Charles Banks was London born, where his father was a printer. His department of that craft was proofreader and translator. He knew seven languages. The son, like many an English youth, went to sea. For a year and a half he was on a cable-laying ship out of Halifax. He remembers the days of wooden ships and iron men, though by that time the wooden ships were iron-bound. Some of them had both steam and sails. But his mother was farm bred, and he always had a great yearning to farm. He satisfied his yearning by homesteading in the valley of the Swan River. The land was covered with brush and cleaning wasn't done with 115-horse-power bulldozers in those days as it is being done in some places now. It was done the hard way, with horses and a couple of men, one of them chopping at the roots. For one year the old original bulldozer was used, a yoke of oxen. The farm now consists of six and a half quarters and one quarter section of it is in grass and alfalfa. "I really believe," said Mr. Banks, "that the first alfalfa ever grown in the Swan River Valley was on a quarter section I bought from Bob McIntyre around 1910. I paid \$3,500 for that quarter section."

Mr. Banks has been a supervisor for the wheat acreage reduction plan in his district and one thing that has pleased him has been the increased acreage seeded down to grass. "At first we just had the off grass claim, he said. "This year half of them have grass claims in connection with their wheat acreage reduction.

Benito is one of those points which once had a local farmer-owned elevator. It was built with \$4,000 in cash and \$4,000 in promises and for 16 years paid

Turn to page 53

B. Johnsrude, manager, and the Consumers Co-Op Flour Mill at Outlook, Sask





# THE Country GUIDE

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## Free Enterprise But---

The cry has gone up, Back to Free Enterprise. The financial and business papers are full of it; a large section of the metropolitan press has taken up the cry. It is a rare day when at least one pamphlet, brochure or leaflet sounding the beauties of Free Enterprise does not reach this editorial desk. Free Enterprise was the theme song of almost every presidential address at corporation annual meetings across Canada last winter. Ringing the changes on Free Enterprise is a favorite exercise of speakers at luncheon club and other get-together meetings. The country is assured that once this war is won the next great national objective must be to free business from the bonds and shackles of the bureaucrats.

\* \* \*

The majority of the people of this country are still in favor of the free enterprise system. By that they mean the present system of individual initiative as contrasted with state socialism. But they do not want a return to the unbridled license of the prewar and predepression days. There was something wrong with the system—deeply, radically wrong. It broke down. Something got into the gears; they failed to mesh and the machine almost came to a grinding, clashing stop. In 1933 unemployment in Canada exceeded 21 per cent; millions were on the public dole; scores of thousands of farmers faced ruin and destitution. They do not want to go back to that kind of free enterprise.

\* \* \*

The people of this country want Free Enterprise. They want to see enterprise freed from international cartels whose sole objective is to throttle and strangle it. These huge financial octopuses, which ignore international boundaries and in some cases even battle lines; which monopolize supplies of raw materials; which, through patent laws and secret processes, through intrigue and conspiracy, control some essential commodities on a world-wide scale, are the antithesis of free enterprise. The world breathed easier when the Third Internationale was dissolved last May. International cartels are a greater menace than the Third Internationale knew how to be. Free enterprise is impossible in the shadow of these sinister aggregations of financial and political power. They will have to go.

\* \* \*

Enterprise must be free from the clutches of monopolists within our own country. A lot of men who are good at setting business free in after-dinner speeches are equally efficient between speeches in monopolizing it. The whole trend of industrial development in this country since it began to forge ahead around the beginning of the century has been toward concentration and monopoly. Concentration and consolidation is not all insidious, but much of it is. It needs to be controlled in the public interest. For example, where a business corporation with headquarters in Toronto or Montreal, in London or New York, is allowed to absorb a small business in a tiny town in Ontario or Quebec, in the West or Maritimes, it should be forced to prove to a competent tribunal that the advantages to the public far outweigh all other considera-

\* \* \*

se needs to be set free from the ma-

chinations of financial pirates. The last golden age these gentlemen enjoyed was in the 20's. They should never see another. Show them a lusty business firm with its reserves in good condition, its depreciation account equally healthy, and its prospects bright, and what do they see? They see an opportunity to capitalize its reserves, depreciation account and its prospects, issue a lot of watered stock thereon and unload it on the gullible public. They are only waiting for a release from wartime pressures on industry to renew their old game. A remedy has been proposed: Make directors personally liable for the issue of new stock and put the responsibility of appraising their liability squarely on the courts. They would then have some incentive to fight off the financial manipulators who never hesitate to scuttle a business enterprise when they can get a commission for doing it.

\* \* \*

Enterprise also needs to be freed from the whole flotilla of little rowboat pirates. Take the case of the stock selling racket which burst out in Toronto within recent months. Driven from the United States by its security laws, these rats migrated to Canada where they found plenty of accomplices. Their chief racket was to induce holders of Victory Bonds to cash them in and invest the proceeds in fake promotions. Every damnable device that the perverted mind of the stock market rigger ever devised was worked to the limit in this stock selling swindle. This went on while wounded Canadian soldiers were choking to death in the slimy mud of Italy. The Financial Post, to its credit, conducted a crusade against it; a crusade which belatedly brought some action. This organized robbery was a perfect example of what unrestricted free enterprise will stoop to do. Free enterprise cannot flourish when it is infested with such a brood of blood sucking leeches.

\* \* \*

The majority of the people of Canada are for free enterprise. But they do not believe in this Back to Free Enterprise business, because they know very well that so-called free enterprise had largely become a delusion. They will likely continue to be for free enterprise, if it is made really free. If it is not freed from its manipulators and its parasites; if it continues to be an endless parade of stock market booms from which they reap no benefit, and depressions from which they all suffer, they may change their minds. They may decide that free enterprise is a myth. They may lose faith in it. If they lose faith in it, the C.C.F. is on the job with an alternative. It is quite within the realm of possibility that unless the present system is cleansed of its abuses and prosperity reasonably stabilized, they will be disposed to try the alternative of state socialism, in spite of an imposing facade of social legislation.

## The Sixth Victory Loan

The Sixth Victory Loan campaign will run from April 24 to May 13. The objective is \$1,200 millions. The first five Victory Loan campaigns yielded \$5,356,885,100 of new money. Two previous war loans brought in \$500,000,000. If this one reaches its objective—and it will—the grand aggregate will have touched the seven billion dollar mark. About an equal amount has been provided by taxation.

Is the war worth the money? Ask anyone who has felt the heel of the oppressor in the subjugated nations. For example, take Holland, as good a neighbor as Germany or any other nation ever had. The government in exile estimates that, of her eight million people, 419,000 men have been sent as slaves to Germany, 20,000 officers and non-commissioned officers are in concentration camps and 120,000 Jews have been sent away to die. Executions are estimated at 20,000. What sacrifice of blood and treasure can weigh for a moment against such calculated bestiality?

How can Canada, with less than 12 million souls provide the government with \$2,400 million dollars a year in loans and an equal amount from taxes to wage this war? Not without sacri-

fice. In the fiscal year just closed the national income was estimated at \$8,900,000,000. War expenditures took \$4,900,000,000, leaving \$4,000,000,000 for consumption. The sacrifice has been willingly made. But the war isn't won yet. Victory is within our grasp, but it has to be paid for. It is for everyone to do his share in supporting the airmen who, with grim determination, set out night after night to destroy the works of the enemy; the soldiers who are dying every hour in the mud of Italy, or are waiting for the day, soon to come, when they will swarm up the mine-sown, machine-gun-swept beaches of the continent; and the sailors of the navy and the merchant marine who have risked and suffered so much without a murmur.

The Sixth Victory Loan must go over the Top!

## The CBC Setup

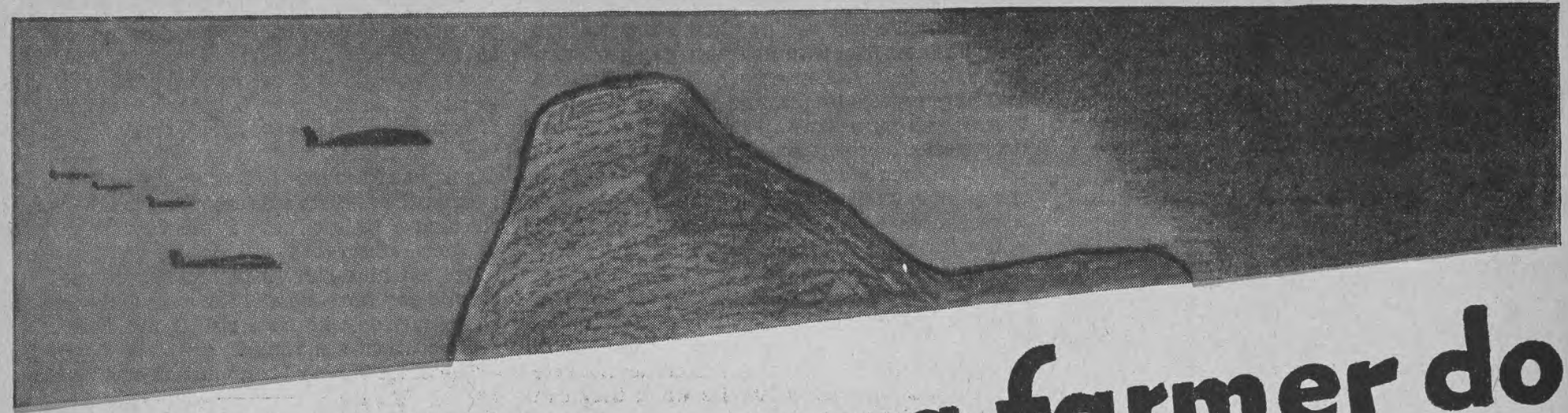
The question has been raised, is the confusion in the administration of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation due to a faulty setup? That certainly seems to be the chief reason. If the setup were not faulty, the unsatisfactory condition would not have developed.

At the hearings before the House Committee on radio broadcasting evidence piled up showing that the chairmanship of the Board of Governors should be a full time salaried position. The chairman would carry out the policy of the Board in general, overall administration. Meanwhile the day to day functioning of the CBC, the development and co-ordination of programs and the technical aspects of broadcasting would be under the direction of the general manager. The two positions would conflict no more than the positions of president and general manager of a business organization. Furthermore, the appointment of the general manager should be placed where it belongs—with the Board of Governors, instead of with the government as at present.

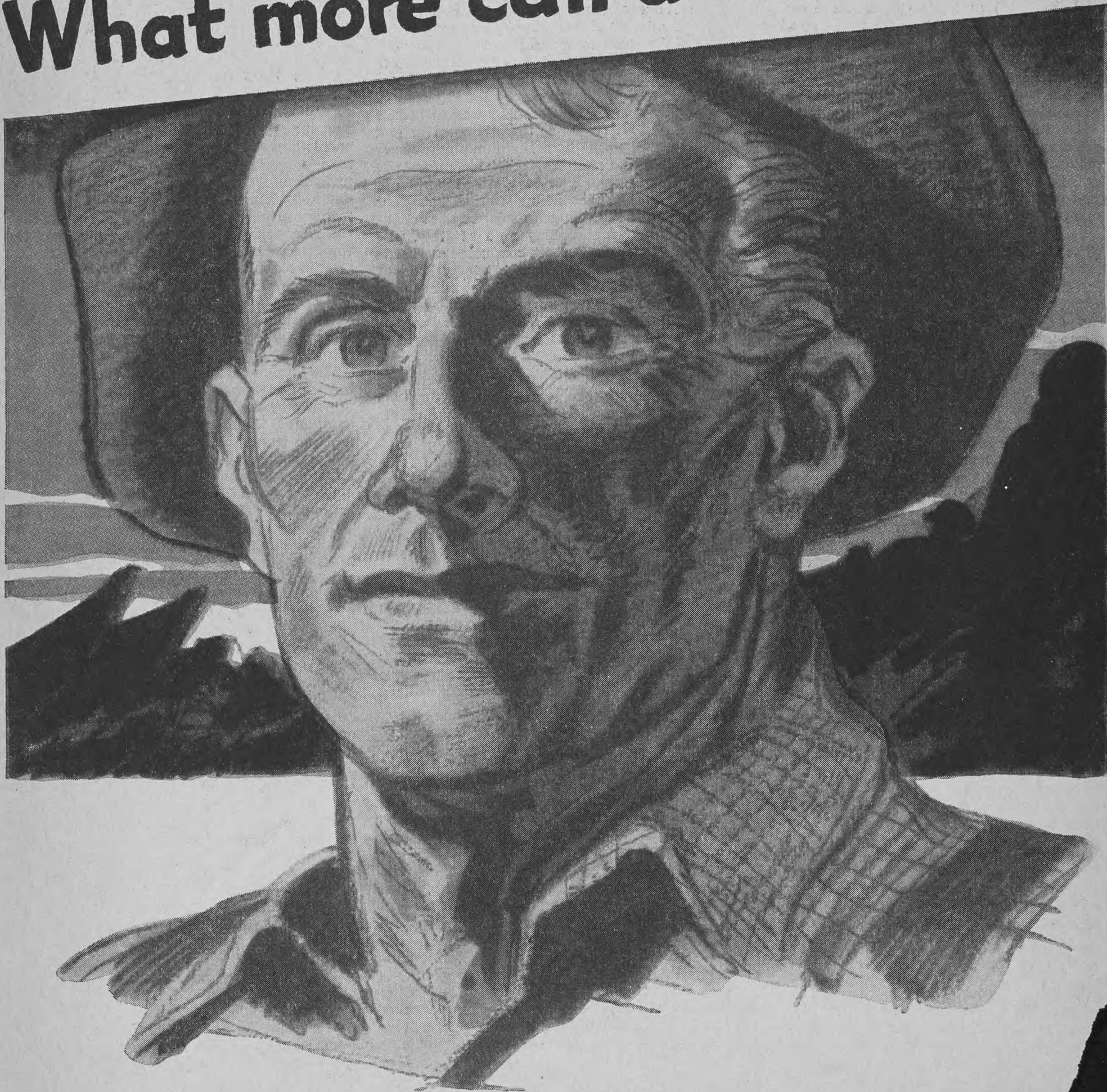
The wisdom of having representation on the board of governors on a geographical basis, as provided by the Broadcasting Act, might well be questioned. There have, indeed, been some departures from it. Radio broadcasting is as broad as the economic and cultural life of the country. These economic and cultural interests, could be made the basis of representation on the Board without altogether ignoring geographical considerations. Such aspects of the national life as education, music, drama, agriculture, labor, industry, and the like should be represented, with one or two members to represent the listening public. For example, the recent appointment to the Board of W. J. Parker, vice-president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, received general acclaim. He may not have been appointed to represent agriculture, but agriculture feels that its interests will be capably represented, nevertheless. As to a capable representative of the musical life of Canada, the name of Sir Ernest MacMillan immediately comes to mind. To make the system as democratic as possible, provision could be made for receiving nominations from interests which are nationally organized, such as agriculture, labor, industry and education, the final appointment to be made by the government from the names submitted. The Board of Governors meets but two or three times a year. A full time chairman, besides being in constant collaboration with the general manager, would, between meetings, be able to confer with individual members of his board having special knowledge on questions which came up for decision.

The CBC is a great national institution. An able and devoted staff has been built up. The programs have been kept at a high level. Perfection has not been attained; for example Canadian listeners have to rely too much on American stations for colorful news commentaries. But the news service is reliable and accurate; the musical programs are of a very high order; the forums have been well handled; school broadcasts have been developed to a high standard. The present enquiry should result in clearing up the administrative difficulties. The only way to safeguard and strengthen the system is to correct weaknesses as they appear.





**What more can a farmer do**



*Get ready to*



# to hasten Victory?



Over many European farms, the wave of war has rolled. Buildings have been burned to the ground. Crops have been ruined. Livestock has been slaughtered or driven away. Men, women and children have been killed, or have joined the ranks of the guerrillas. On Canadian farms, although the work is hard, the hours long, peaceful conditions still prevail.

From farm and factory and office, thousands of young men have gone to battle, to make sure that our land will be kept free from the scourge of war for all time to come. They are fighting *our* battle.

Now, over there, the great fight is crashing to a climax. What can a farmer do to hasten victory?

The Canadian farmer can do a twofold job. First, he can continue to produce the food the Allies must have. Second, with the money he receives for his produce, he can purchase Victory Bonds. Then his money will work for victory, and help to buy the tools of war. It will work for the farmer too, by paying him interest every half year. It will be available later to purchase new equipment or make improvements to farm homes and buildings.

Very soon now the Sixth Victory Loan will be opened. Canadian farmers will be more eager than ever to loan their money to bring the war to a speedy end. Surely *you* will purchase bonds with every dollar you can, and so help to bring Canada's young men home again soon.

## Buy Victory Bonds!



## NEWS

## of AGRICULTURE

## Britain Expects Short Meat Supplies

**T**HE beef contract with Britain (now under negotiation), the shipment of lamb to Britain and the continued strong demand for bacon and pork, egg and dairy products, together with the anticipated invasion of Europe and the uncertainty as to how long it will take to lick the spots off Hitler, lend point to the query as to how long the demand for livestock and livestock products will continue. Hon. J. G. Taggart, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, and Chairman of the Canadian Meat Board, recently repeated in the Saskatchewan Legislature his counsel of moderation for Saskatchewan farmers. He urged the careful preservation of feed grain reserves, the maintenance of summer-fallow acreages in view of the low moisture reserve (less than 80 per cent of normal), and caution in the building up of large herds of cattle.

In the U.S., dissatisfaction with cattle prices is argued as an important reason for the heavy accumulation of cattle on ranges, said by War Food Officials at Washington to be beyond range capacity. A consequence of heavy range accumulation is said to be short civilian beef supplies promised during the spring and early summer, leading to talk of a special price premium to draw two or three million additional head of beef cattle from the western ranges.

Britain expects severe shortages of meat, fat and dairy products after the war. The Minister of Agriculture, R. S. Hudson, said at Taunton in February: "Unlike many other industries, agriculture's burden will not be lightened by victory in Europe. The stricken peoples of Europe are crying out for food. We and our allies must give it to them, and food will be short in the world. One of the greatest shortages of food will be meat and fats. One of the objectives, therefore, of our policy during the transitional period will be to make a gradual change of emphasis from the production of crops for direct human consumption, to an increase in livestock and livestock products."

The Minister of Food, Col. Llewellyn, speaking at Oxford at about the same time, said: "We do not know what the policy of the Germans is going to be with regard to the herds in Europe. If they do a kind of blitz policy on these herds and destroy them all as they depart, then they will only have themselves to blame, because it is not likely, if they pursue that policy, that they will be the first people to get any kind of meat and dairy products that are left."

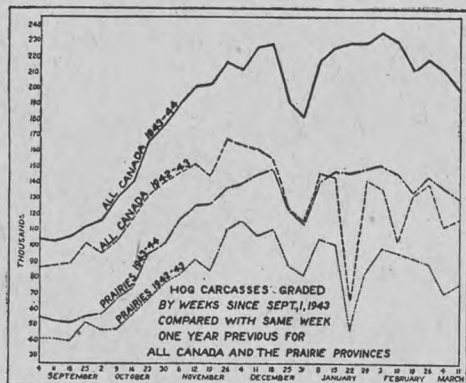
"For three years, at least, we shall have a shortage of meat and of all dairy products. It may take us five or more years to get up to equilibrium on these particular supplies."

## Surplus Horse Co-op.

**W**ITH a provisional board of 15 directors from points in Saskatchewan as widely separated as Maple Creek, Regina, Climax and Val Marie, application was made on March 24 for a charter under the Saskatchewan Co-Operative Societies Act for a co-operative association to market the surplus horses of the province. The new co-operative will have 500,000 shares at \$1.00 per share, each member to receive one initial share and one share for each horse delivered to the association. It is estimated that there are 200,000 surplus horses in each of the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and an additional 50,000 in Manitoba; and the formal application for a Saskatchewan incorporation followed a meeting held at Val Marie on March 1, which was attended by about 200 ranchers and other interested persons. At the latter meeting, O. Freer, Superintendent, Land Utilization Branch, P.F.R.A., Regina, estimated that the 450,000 surplus and nondescript horses were consuming grass grown on

approximately 15 million acres of grazing land which would, perhaps, carry 500,000 cattle worth approximately \$25 million. Temporary headquarters of the new co-operative will be at Swift Current, and any person with horses to sell is eligible for membership, on approval of the Board of Directors.

More than 2,200 horses were disposed of at four large March prairie sales. At



This graph pictures the very large increase in the number of hogs graded in the prairie provinces and in all Canada, beginning September 1, 1943, to date, compared with one year previous.

Calgary, a new record of over \$62,000 was set up for the sale of 852 horses, averaging \$72 per head. The sale at Red Deer included more than 300 horses—small, plump and well conditioned animals being in demand for eastern markets, with western buyers showing preference for larger individuals. Three days selling at Lacombe put through 977 horses, of which five buyers took away a total of 538. Run-of-the-sale-price was around \$70, top being \$430 from a Nova Scotia buyer, for a pair of Belgian mares. The Brandon Horse sale disposed of 109 animals, averaging \$72.

## Farmers' Debts

**F**ARMERS of the three prairie provinces still owe \$605 million. This is the estimate of the Dominion Mortgage and Investment Association, based on the experience of 25 life insurance, trust and loan companies, to whom prairie farmers have repaid \$35 millions of borrowings in the last six years, and to whom the same farmers still owe nearly \$114 millions. Last year, payments of principal and interest were 132 per cent of 1942 payments. In the last six years, Manitoba farmers reduced indebtedness to these companies by 37 per cent; Alberta farmers, 30 per cent; and Saskatchewan farmers, 16 per cent. In 1943, however, Saskatchewan farm debtors made payments 174 per cent higher than in 1942, as compared with an increase of 92.6 per cent in Manitoba payments and 95.9 per cent in payments from Alberta. Based on the estimate of agricultural debt made for the Rowell-Sirois Report, present farm debt is estimated at \$350 millions for Saskatchewan, \$70 millions for Manitoba, and \$185 millions for Alberta.

The attorney-general from Saskatchewan reported that during the last three years 12,241 farm mortgages were discharged—more than half of them in 1943—and the Hon. R. J. M. Parker, Minister of Municipal Affairs, told the Saskatchewan Legislature that Saskatchewan farmers' debts to implement companies has been decreased from \$28 millions in 1935, to \$1,500,000 at present. Furthermore, 75 per cent of occupied farm lands are operated by owners, and nearly 51 per cent of privately owned land is free of mortgages and other encumbrances, except liens, in Saskatchewan.

## U.S. Wheat-Feed Livestock

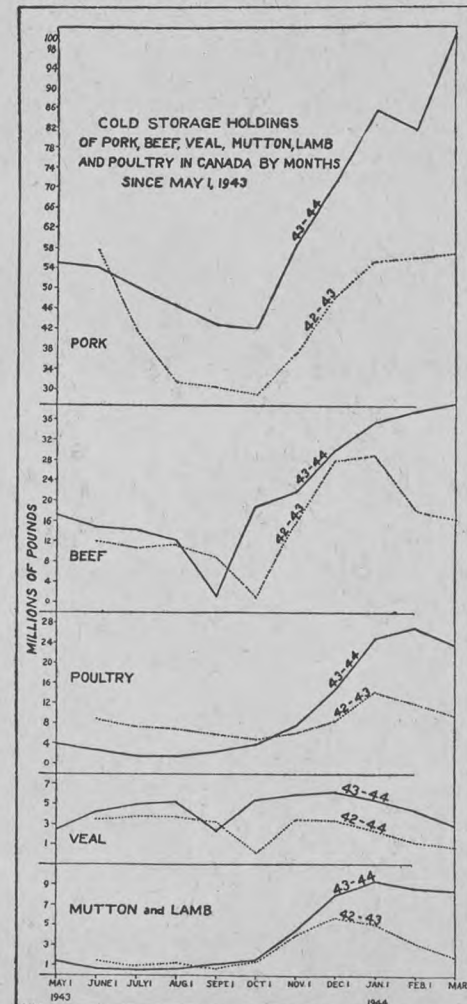
**I**N the last six months of 1943, the United States consumed as much wheat as in the average year between 1932 and 1941. During that six-month period, about 270 million bushels were used for food, 290 millions for feed, 55

million for seed and another 55 million for industrial alcohol. Normal U.S. consumption of wheat for food is about 480 million bushels per year, and normal production about 740 million bushels, but for the last three years average production has been about 920 million. In spite of bumper crops, including extraordinarily heavy imports from Canada, U.S. wheat stocks are expected to drop from 618 million bushels on July 1, 1943, to 250 or 300 million bushels this year. The North American surplus, however, including Canada, may be 650 million bushels or over.

The feeding of 590 million bushels of wheat to livestock in North America during 1943-44, and the tremendous demand for other grains, such as corn, oats and barley, has led to much speculation as to the future of feed supplies, with prophecies of forced slaughterings in the United States. Early in March, however, the president of the American Meat Institute criticized the government request for the reduction of livestock numbers because of prospective feed shortage, and said that present supply per animal unit is 1,920 pounds compared with 1,880 pounds for the 10-year average, 1933-1942, and is larger than in any year, except five, of the last fifteen years. He is reported to have said: "There is nothing in the present feed situation to warrant a drastic reduction in the production of livestock."

## Credit Unions Growing Up

**C**REDIT UNIONS in Saskatchewan will have wider latitude in depositing their surplus funds, by a recent amendment to the Credit Union Act. Previously, a credit union was permitted to deposit money in the chartered banks of Canada, and, with the written permission of the registrar of credit unions, could deposit money in post office savings banks, trust companies and the Saskatchewan Co-Operative Credit Society Ltd., provided the total amount deposited with the Co-Operative Credit Society did not exceed 25 per cent of



These graphs show cold storage quantities of pork, beef, poultry, veal and mutton and lamb from May, 1943, to March 1, 1944, compared with one year previous. They help to explain the recent temporary lifting of meat rationing due chiefly to lack of shipping facilities.

its total deposits. Hereafter, credit unions may deposit without limit in chartered banks, post office savings banks, with trust companies, and the Credit Society. One of the arguments for wider latitude was that many credit unions now have substantial amounts of surplus funds and desire to deposit them where they would earn larger rates of interest than could be secured from a chartered bank. One of the aims of co-operators was said to be the financing of the co-operative movement out of its own funds.

## Wheat Board Reports Surplus

**L**ATE in March the annual report of the Canadian Wheat Board was tabled in the House of Commons at Ottawa, and showed a surplus of \$39,272,275 with respect to grain handled from western Canada for the period August 1, 1940, to July 31, 1943. Accounting by the Board is for wheat of different crop years, and the 1939 crop account showed a deficit of \$8,816,210 for the period from August 1, 1939, to July 31, 1943. Surplus was accumulated amounting to \$17,900,267 on the 1940 crop; \$12,189,831 on the 1941 crop; and \$9,782,186 on the 1942 crop. As at July 31, 1943, the Board reported holding 205,717,958 bushels of wheat which, valued at a fraction more than 90 cents per bushel, (the amount of the Board payment during the 1942-43 crop year) would show wheat assets amounting to \$184,670,531.

## Beef Contract Under Negotiation

**H**ON. J. G. GARDINER, Minister of Agriculture for Canada, announced early in March negotiations for a beef contract with the British Ministry of Food, similar to that now in effect for bacon. The purpose is two-fold: To assist in feeding Britain during the war and postwar years, and to demonstrate Canada's ability to produce good beef as well as to provide spade work for entrance to postwar British markets. If Canadian cattle production continues, we may need a market for 300,000 head annually, which must be found in Britain if it is not available on this continent. The agreement for an export quota of approximately 293,000 head in the United States market is still in effect, but the U.S. Government has asked that no cattle be shipped across the border for the time being, because, in the United States, as here, much difficulty is being experienced in accommodating the heavy run of livestock.

## Perth Sale Shorthorns For Manitoba

**O**F the 230-odd Shorthorn bulls sold early in February at the famous Perth show, for an average of £291, there were 15 bulls sold for more than 1,000 guineas each. Several of the high-priced bulls sold for export, and two of these will come to Canada. One was the top-priced bull of the sale, Upper-mill Rogue, bought by the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, from Mr. James Durno; and the other, Glastullich Fortress (thought by many at the sale to possess the best Shorthorn head in the show), bought by A. J. Marshall for George Jones, manager of James Richardson and Sons' Manitoba farms, from W. MacGillivray, for 1,050 guineas (about \$4,850).

This Richardson & Sons purchase gives western Canada a direct interest in this great sale. The new herd at Glastullich Fortress, is a red and white August, 1942, bull, and is by La President Roosevelt, out of Cal Augustus Valerie. Lawson President Roosevelt was purchased at the sale in 1941 for 820 guineas, second price of the sale, and one of his sons for 2,000 guineas last year. And slightly younger than Glastullich Fortress, the new Richardson bull first in his class this year at



Here in a Library  
Past, Present and Future meet.  
A Child's inquiring Mind  
Gains Understanding for Tomorrow.



And we see Her a Woman whose Smile reflects  
Knowledge and Sympathy—whose Smile  
owes much to her use of Ipana and Massage!

**T**O YOU, little girl, belongs the future! Yes, you and thousands like you can look ahead with hopes high to a bright new world.

For to you—our future generation—parents and teachers give the greatest measure of care and devotion. Everything is being done to make you strong in body and mind—to help you face the future confident and brave and *smiling!*

Yes—*smiling!* For even children's smiles have a bright future. In classrooms all over our country, youngsters learn to give their teeth and gums the best of care. They know the importance of firm, healthy gums to bright teeth and lasting smiles.

Young Canadians everywhere could tell you that today's soft foods rob our gums and teeth of

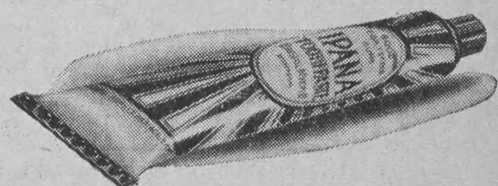
the exercise, the stimulation they so often need for health. They know why gums tend to become soft and tender—and often warn of their weakness with a tinge of "pink" on your tooth brush!

*Don't Ignore "Pink Tooth Brush"!*

If you see "pink" on your tooth brush, see your dentist! It may not be serious but get his advice. He may say your gums have become sensitive because of today's soft, creamy foods, and like many modern dentists, he may very likely suggest "the helpful stimulation of Ipana Tooth Paste and massage."

For Ipana is designed not only to clean teeth but, with massage, to aid the gums. Whenever

you clean your teeth, massage a little extra Ipana onto your gums. Circulation increases in the gums—aiding them to healthier firmness. Let Ipana and massage help brighten your smile.



**Ipana Tooth Paste**

*A Product of Bristol-Myers—Made in Canada*



## TRAPPERS and HUNTERS



### "The Trapper's Guide and The Life of the Hunting Scout"

By  
LORENZO ALAIN

This magnificent volume of 375 pages, the first and only one of its kind in Canada contains 192 illustrations of fur-bearing animals and a great deal of advice on the way to set snares and traps. You can judge from the summary of contents below:

It would take too long to enumerate all the contents of his book. Briefly, you would have 375 pages of agreeable and instructive reading on the most interesting of subjects.

"Trapper's Guide and the Life of the Hunting Scout" is edited in two different editions — one complete — in English — other complete in French. All amateur hunters and trappers should get this unique book.

Fur industry in Canada.

Fifty ways to trap a mink.

Sixty ways to trap a fox.

Five hundred hunting secrets and ways of trapping all the other fur-bearing animals — marten, muskrat, beaver, bear, wildcat, otter, lynx, weasel, etc.

One hundred and ninety-two photographs of fur-bearing animals.

Reproductions of tracks on the snow or on the ground.

Several good hunting and fishing stories. Summary of the life of the woodsman, of the professional trapper, of the "Draveur."

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Summary of hunting and fishing laws. Ways and habits of all the fur-bearing animals.

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Preparation and sale of raw furs.

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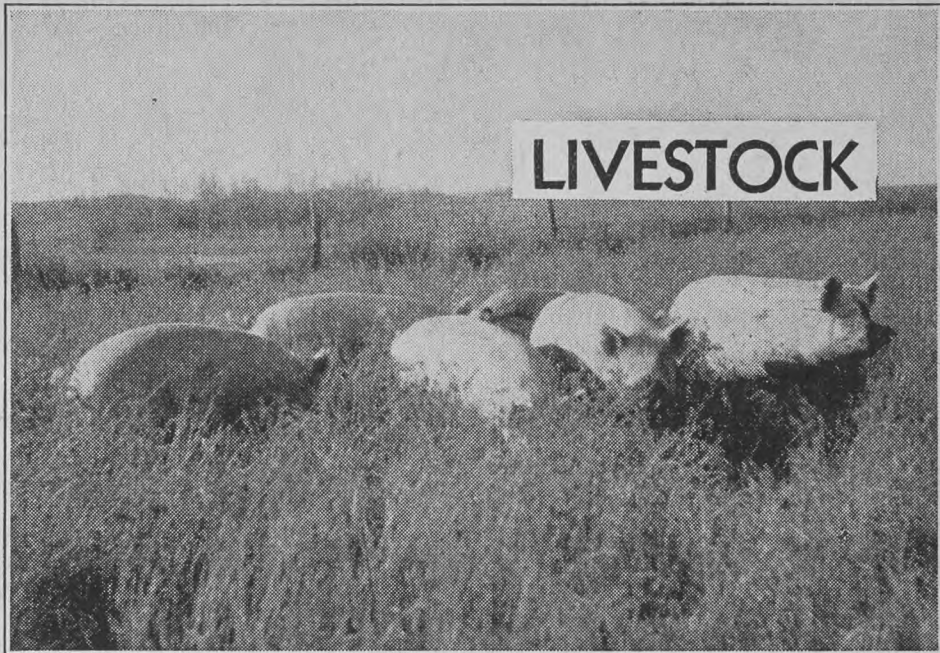
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GIVE IT AS A GIFT TO A FRIEND

## LIVESTOCK



Hogs thrive on alfalfa and with proper precautions do little injury to the stand, (Lacombe Experimental Station Photo.)

### Home-Grown Feeds High In Protein

By H. E. WILSON

Assistant Superintendent, Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alta.

IT can safely be assumed that the average farm ration that does not include a legume hay, is low in protein and would be improved by the addition of a protein-rich feed. Protein can be supplied only from proteins in the feed. The protein of the feed is used by the body for building muscle, or lean-meat tissue, and to make the proteins found in milk. Without it, growth and milk production are impossible. No other nutrient can take its place. The dairy cow and the bacon hog as producers of milk and lean meat require a plentiful supply of protein-rich feeds.

Greatly increased demand, together with the partial loss of protein imports from the United States have contributed to the development of a protein shortage in this country. In view of the urgent necessity for increased milk and hog production, to enable Canada to fulfil her quotas of cheese and bacon shipments to Great Britain, the stretching of the available supplies of protein so that more animals can be properly fed, takes on increased significance.

One of the best means of maintaining milk and meat production and at the same time decreasing cost is through the greater use of home-grown feeds high in protein. The most economically produced milk is that produced largely from home-grown farm feeds, such as alfalfa and clover hay, oats, barley and pastures, rather than that produced from purchased feeds such as oil-cake meal and bran. Pasture is the cheapest source of nutrients for milk production and it is highly desirable to provide cows with an abundance of fresh, green herbage as long as possible throughout the pasture season.

As young growing grass is high in protein, a meal mixture composed of home-grown grains such as oats and barley is satisfactory. A drop in production will occur as the grazing season progresses unless supplementary feed is provided. This may be in the form of an annual catch-crop pasture, grown from seeding a combination of two bushels of oats and one bushel of winter rye per acre, or some form of green feed. It should be borne in mind that this annual pasture, because of the green, succulent nature of the herbage produced, can never wholly replace a permanent pasture consisting of a mixture of legumes and tame grasses, but can be used to fill in when other pastures are inadequate. Cows producing large amounts of milk may not be able to secure sufficient nutrients from pasture alone and it will then be necessary to supplement the pasture with suitable concentrates.

Hay is a cheaper feed than grain for dairy cows. On the average, where both hay and grain are grown on the same farm, a unit of digestible food in good legume roughage can be produced at one-half to two-thirds as much as in the form of grain. By feeding well-cured, early-cut legume hay the dairyman is able to reduce his meal ration considerably.

Cows not being forced for high production, that are fed liberal quantities of good, legume roughage, are not in need of additional protein in the ration. The addition of a small quantity of a concentrate rich in protein, such as bran or oil-cake meal makes a ration adapted to heaviest producers of milk. The common hays, however, require balancing with purchased protein. It should be kept in mind that when large amounts of protein-rich concentrates are purchased, they involve a considerable cash outlay. Therefore, as large a part as possible of the protein in the ration should be grown on the farm. Average milk production can be maintained by liberal feeding of top-quality legume hay supplemented by a grain mixture.

Hog raising and dairying naturally fit well together. Skim-milk and buttermilk as they come from the separator and churn are very similar insofar as their value in the hog ration is concerned; and either can be regarded as superior to any other single protein supplement. They are rich in protein of the highest quality and also high in calcium and phosphorus. Pig raisers who have skim-milk or buttermilk available are in a fortunate position, since with an adequate amount of these supplements, there is little necessity for the purchase of supplemental protein feeds. Six pounds of skim-milk or buttermilk have about the same value as one pound of mixed meal for pigs. However, when milk is absent from the ration, pigs will not make the best use of the grain fed to them, unless some other supplement is added. This matter of supplementary grain feeding is of great importance in view of the fact that on the majority of farms there is not sufficient milk for the number of pigs being raised. Tankage has for years been considered a satisfactory substitute for dairy by-products and of recent years has been used as a basis for mixed supplements. The question arises as to how the individual hog producer may best meet the wartime protein shortage and make the best of the situation at hand. The use of a combination of animal and home-grown vegetable proteins in hog feeding will give satisfactory results and spread short supplies more equitably.

In order to study methods of economizing in the use of tankage, two experiments involving 36 pigs were conducted at the Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alberta. In these tests, tankage was added to the meal ration in one lot at the rate of ten per cent until the pigs weighed 110 pounds and thereafter it was supplied at a rate of five per cent. In a second home-grown alfalfa meal was added with tankage in the proportions of one part alfalfa 60 pounds, alfalfa 40 pounds mixture was added to grain at the rate as was straight tankage. Analysis of the results showed that when the tankage was replaced by alfalfa meal there was a slight reduction in rate of gain and slightly less

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IN CANADA



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Another is the payment, on behalf of the government, of certain subsidies arising out of wartime price control. Still another is the handling of exchange transactions as agents of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

At the same time the banks have arranged facilities to serve military establishments and new war-industry centres alike.

Through loans to industry and agriculture, they have helped to increase the supply of raw materials, weapons and food.

They have acted as issuing agents for approximately \$5,700,000,000 worth of Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates, as well as lending direct financial aid to the government through short term loans.

... All this in the face of widespread staff changes resulting from enlistments of 8,360 trained bank employees.

The war emergency has proved the readiness and ability of Canada's banks to adapt their services to new conditions. It has proved, once again, the strength of your banking system, which is providing a firm base of financial service for the greatest economic effort in the nation's history, and will with equal resourcefulness meet the challenge of the years ahead.



THE CHARTERED BANKS OF CANADA



utilization of feed. On the other hand, the group fed the supplement mixture of tankage and alfalfa meal made more economical gains than did the lot fed straight tankage.

In another experiment conducted at Lacombe to compare the value of tankage and alfalfa meal as protein supplements for growing swine, it was found that the total gain, the average daily gain, the meal required per 100 pounds gain and the returns over cost of feed were all in favor of the tankage-fed lot. The high fibre content of alfalfa tended to cut down the rate of growth. Alfalfa meal may be fed up to 12 per cent of the grain mixture for pigs weighing around 130 pounds, but not more than five per cent should be fed in the case of quite young pigs. The particular value of this feed for growing pigs appears to lie in its being fed in small proportions with a protein feed of animal origin such as tankage. Mixtures of protein feeds usually are more valuable than

single feeds because the lack of quality of the protein of one feed, may be made up by another.

Alfalfa, either as long-hay fed from a rack, or as meal added to the ration, is a valuable feed for pregnant sows and, in general, less trouble occurs with swine diseases when liberal quantities are fed.

Pasture supplies proteins which may be lacking, especially when skim-milk or other substitutes are not available. Alfalfa is the best of all hog pastures. It has the greatest food value and the hogs prefer it.

#### Old Country Livestock Annuals

Each year for the last number of years The Country Guide has imported, as a service to its readers, substantial numbers of the Scottish Farmer Album and The North British Agricultural Annual. These two splendid livestock annuals for 1944 have now arrived from the Old Country. They sell for one dollar (\$1.00) each postpaid.

## Where Do We Stand Now?

**A** STRIKING summary of the development in the hog industry of Canada during the last 25 years, and an illuminating outline of the present position of the industry, was given by A. W. Peterson, Chief, Productive Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, at Brandon last month. Among several significant statements was this one: That 25 years ago an intensive study of hard hog carcasses, such as had been made of the 100 Wiltshire sides which he had helped to judge the day before, would not have been possible.

The first World War was a mixed blessing to the hog industry. In 1919, 2¼ million pigs were produced and 250 million pounds of bacon were exported. A substantial quantity of this bacon, however, was cured in Canada from American-grown sides that were fat, salty and of indeterminate type. Within two years after the war ended, European countries came back into bacon production and crowded Canada off the British market. The quality of bacon we had exported during the war years was no recommendation for peace-time export. By 1922, it was realized that something definite and constructive was called for. We were growing almost every breed of domesticated pig known to man. Quality could be the only basis of improvement.

In 1922, a National Hog Conference was called at Ottawa, from which the policy of grading alive, on the basis of bacon quality, emerged. This policy did not result in a rapid increase in efficiency, but it did contribute to the adjustment of weights of hogs, and to the elimination of breeds undesirable from a bacon standpoint. It led, also, to an intensive study of hog carcasses, and to the development of a system of advanced registry for the better selection of desirable breeding stock. It brought about, also, certain standardization in the processing of bacon—notably in curing and packaging.

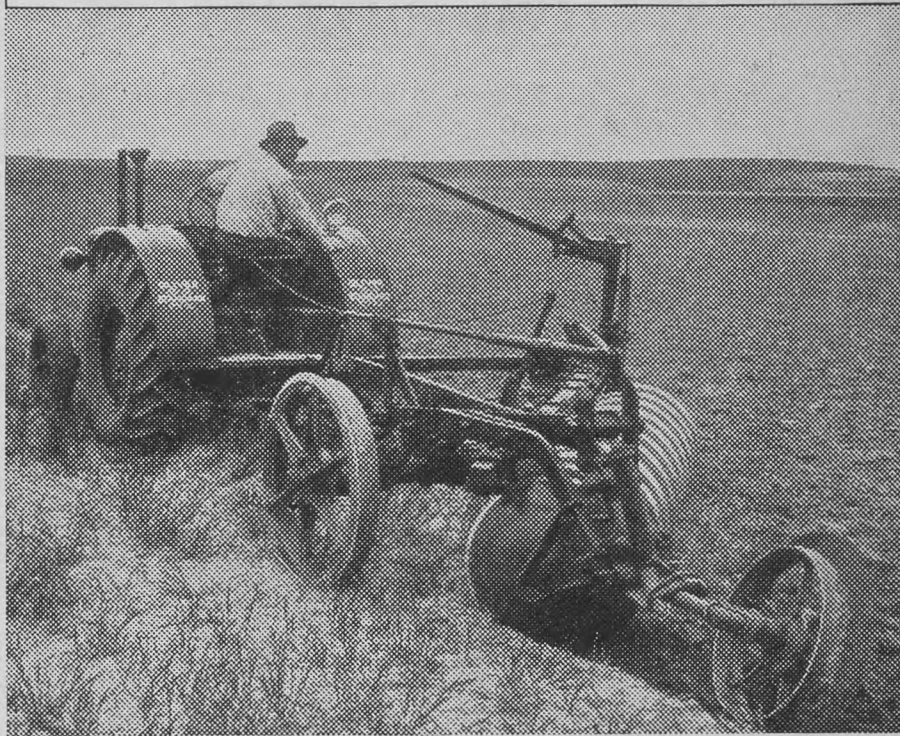
By the Ottawa agreement of 1932, Canada was allotted a quota of 280 million pounds of bacon annually, on the British market; but from 1933 to 1939, Canada failed to make this quota in any

single year. Meanwhile, live hog grading had been found to be more or less inconsistent, and rail grading had been introduced on a voluntary basis which was gradually proving popular with an increasing number of producers. When the war created a demand from Britain for Canadian bacon, compulsory rail grading was introduced in September, 1940, in order to safeguard the quality of Canadian bacon overseas, and to assist in meeting the conditions of the Bacon Contract with the British Ministry of Food.

From 1939 to 1943 Canada's hog production increased from 3½ millions to 7¼ millions, and her bacon export increased from 225 million pounds in 1940 to 675 million pounds in 1943. Canada's hog production in 1944 bids fair to surpass even last year, and the industry has now become very large, with an annual cash income of approximately 200 million dollars.

The future of bacon hog production in Canada, said Mr. Peterson, is a matter of improvement in quality. In 1940, only 17 per cent of all exportable bacon was too heavy, but in 1943, this percentage of heavy bacon had risen to 43 per cent, and the average dressed carcass weight had risen from 152 pounds to 163 pounds. Improvement in quality is largely a producer problem, said Mr. Peterson, and he made the striking statement that at the Advanced Registry testing stations, where four pigs from each litter tested are reared to market age under standard feeding methods, using only feeds that are available to farmers, 75 per cent of the hogs turn out grade A, and 99 per cent, grade A or B1. At the Winnipeg Testing Station, 82 per cent of the hogs marketed from the station grade A. Feeding farm-grown grains properly supplemented, to pure-bred hogs, and marketing them at correct weight (200 pounds), should enable farmers to increase the percentage of grade A hogs marketed from 10 to 15 per cent. Encouragement to do this is now provided by the quality premiums offered.

## HERE'S AN EASY WAY TO DO A LOT IN A DAY and PLOW MORE IN '44



**H**ERE'S one machine that can help you push through the job of plowing in a hurry . . . save time and power . . . hold topsoil and moisture.

With the 8-foot cut of the Oliver No. 108 Overhead Beam One-Way Disc Plow you can cover many acres in a day . . . assure timely weed control and water conservation.

You'll discover how well it prepares a mellow seedbed, thoroughly mixing stubble and green growth with the soil. At the same time some of the trash is left sticking out on top to bind the soil and absorb rainfall.

You'll like this light rolling Oliver One-Way Disc Plow that's so easy on your tractor . . . that does remarkable work in all types of soil . . . that gives extra years of service at low upkeep cost.

The overhead beam, a "backbone" of solid steel, keeps the discs in line, stands the stress and strain of blades working at a sharp angle.

A reliable *power lift* operates during the entire revolution of the land wheel, reduces chance of slippage. With reverse action, the *power return* smoothly sets down the discs at exactly the desired depth. Blades aren't dropped with a "bang," and there's no need to "jump" the plow in order to drive it into the ground.

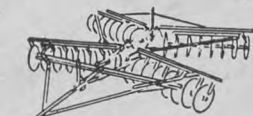
Tell your Oliver dealer the type of disc plow you need. Perhaps he can help you. But remember, machinery production is limited, so there won't be enough to go around. And it's always best to order repair parts far in advance. Oliver Farm Equipment Company, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg.



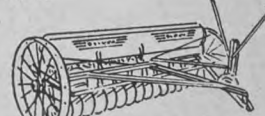
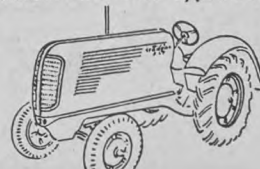
Shorthorn cattle at Lacombe graze on mixed sweet clover, timothy and crested wheat grass which makes a productive, luscious and nutritive pasture. (Lacombe Experimental Station photo.)

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## DE LAVAL MILKERS

### De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker

The De Laval Magnetic Speedway is different and better in principle and performance. It is the only milker having pulsations for each unit created and controlled at the pulso-pump by magnetic force, assuring perfect uniformity of milking. It is the world's best, fastest and cleanest milker.

### De Laval Sterling Milker

The De Laval Sterling provides De Laval quality milking for small herds. The Sterling Pulsator has only two moving parts and provides precise milking speed and action that pleases the cow. Sterling Single or Double Units can also be used on any other single pipe line installation.

**PLUS**

### THE DE LAVAL SPEEDWAY METHOD OF FAST MILKING

1. *Be regular*—start the milking at the same time each milking.

2. *Have everything in readiness*—avoid unnecessary noise, confusion or distraction of any kind in the barn at milking time. Study your milking routine to eliminate every unnecessary move.

3. *Preparation of the cow*—Thoroughly wipe the udder of each cow, just before it is her turn to be milked, with a clean cloth which has been immersed in warm water (130° F.) containing 250 parts per million of available chlorine. Follow immediately with Step 4.

4. *Use of the Strip Cup*—Next, using a full hand squeeze, draw a few streams of

milk from each quarter into strip cup. Inspect for abnormal milk; if present, milk cow last. (Steps 3 and 4 induce rapid let-down of the milk.)

5. *Apply teat-cups immediately after using Strip Cup*. Hold and apply teat-cups properly so that no vacuum is lost and least amount of air is admitted.

6. *Teat-cups should be removed from cow at end of 3 to 4 minutes*. Hand stripping should be employed chiefly for purposes of inspection, and should consist of only a few full hand squeezes from each quarter. Do not prolong hand stripping. Machine stripping can be done just before removing teat-cups by massaging each quarter briefly.

### TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOUR DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

New De Laval Separators are now available . . . but observance of the following points will help your present De Laval to give you the longest, most efficient service which was built into it.

1. Use only De Laval Separator Oil and check lubrication system as directed.
2. Wash bowl and tinware immediately after each time separator is used.
3. Turn bowl nut down firmly.

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W1-44

**Water Paint for Walls and Ceilings**

### The Dangers of Optimism

**M**ORE than once since the war began, and western Canada has greatly increased her production of livestock, a note of warning has been sounded in these columns regarding the danger of increasing cattle numbers on the prairies to any appreciable extent.

It is no doubt difficult for the average farmer to understand why, when the overall demand for food of all kinds throughout the world appears to be strong, and when the end of the war is not yet in sight, it would be inadvisable for him to increase cattle holdings substantially. The reason lies, of course, in a combination of factors: 1, A cattle marketing program is a matter of several years, as compared with a year, or less, in the case of hogs; 2, The cattle cycle, which is about 15 years in length, would already have reached its peak before this had it not been for the war; 3, Adequate and assured supplies of feed grains are not yet sufficiently certain in large areas of western Canada to warrant undue optimism; 4, The cattle population of western Canada has already risen sharply (over 400,000 between 1942 and 1943); 5, When cattle prices come down, the high wartime cost of rearing excess numbers of cattle may easily destroy the profit that might reasonably be expected from a more normal output; 6, There is no stated beef objective arising out of the Dominion-Provincial Conference at Ottawa, for the supplying of specific quantities to Britain; 7, There seems to be no likelihood that the American market for live cattle will be opened immediately; 8, Present domestic supplies of beef seem to be fully adequate, even for the wartime consumer demand for beef.

Since 1940, in particular, western Canada has made great and satisfying strides in the increased production of livestock. It is to be hoped that a sub-

stantial portion of this increase will continue after the war, but it would be tragic if it were to be attempted in the wrong places. In any event, the long-time position of cattle raising on the prairies can only be established on the basis of quality; and the obvious move for western farmers, whether they be ranchers, mixed farmers, or grain farmers raising some cattle on the side, it to get rid of the poor ones while they can still be sold for relatively high prices.

The Country Guide is not alone in issuing this warning to cattle raisers. The chances are that a great many farmers will not heed it; and the chances are, also, that the time will come when they will wish they had. There is certainly no occasion for being unduly alarmed about the immediate future of the cattle business, but prudence is always in order.

### Check The Flock For Wool Density

**T**HE weight of fleece is an inherited characteristic in sheep. This means that wise and careful breeding methods can improve the average fleece weight, provided good breeding is accompanied by proper feed and care until shearing time.

A close and careful examination of each individual in the flock before shearing, or as soon as possible, will enable a comparison to be made between the density of the fleeces on the animals in the flock. Spreading the fleece and observing the amount of bare skin which shows up, will give evidence of density, and will also enable the flock owner to estimate the length of the staple.

With this information, a sheep raiser will be in a position to intelligently cull a flock and select, for further breeding, those individuals that not only possess the proper conformation, but have the densest and heaviest fleeces.

### An Example of Breeding Worth

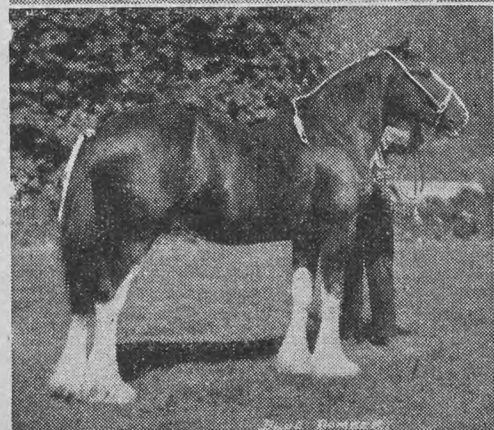
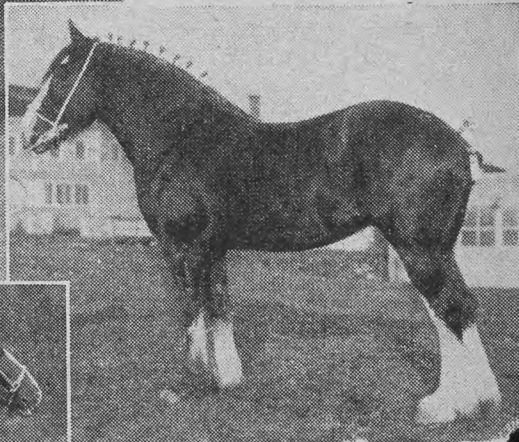
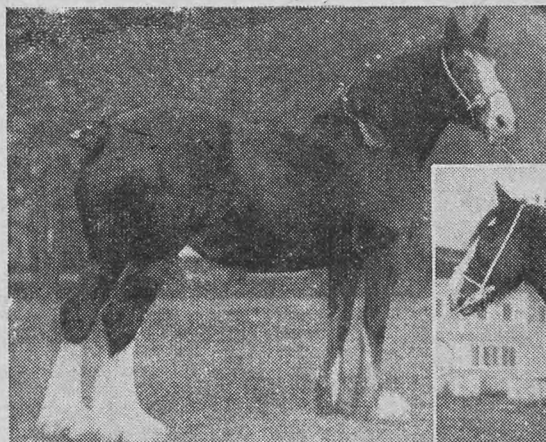
**A**T the Dominion Experimental Farm at Agassiz, B.C., there is a grand old Clydesdale matron that will be 26 years old on the 5th of June. She is Doune Lodge Bell Heather, purchased by the experimental farm 24 years ago from Bryce of Arcola, Saskatchewan for \$700.

Bell Heather has given birth to 14 foals—nine males and five females—the last of them being born in 1942, when she was 24 years of age. Seven of her offspring have been sold for \$1,850 after they had worked an averaged of four years each. Today, half of the 22 horses on the experimental farm at Agassiz are descendants of this grand old mare.

W. H. Hicks, Superintendent of the experimental farm, says that Bell Heather is still quite active and is to be regarded as a fine example of a successful breeding and show mare. She is by Baron of Arcola and out of Countess

of Moray by Bonnie Buchlyvie. A sister, White Heather, won the senior championship at the Toronto Royal in 1924, and another sister, Princess, won the grand championship at the same show in 1927. Bell Heather, herself, was never beaten in the brood mare class, and won her first grand championship at the Vancouver Winter Fair in 1931. She was reserve champion twice at New Westminster, and once at Vancouver. She also won a first at Portland, Oregon, with her first foal.

In 1928, a two-year-old daughter, Heather Bell, was grand champion at the B.C. Provincial show, and again in 1930 at the Vancouver Winter Fair. Several of Bell Heather's descendants have competed successfully for first prizes and championships, and a grandson of Bell Heather, out of Heather Bell and by Dunmore Fine Art, the imported stallion now at Agassiz, was grand champion stallion at Chilliwack a year or two ago. His name is Blue Bomber, illustrated herewith together with his dam and granddam.



Doune Lodge Bell Heather, 25-y. Clydesdale mare, owned by The Dominion Experimental Farm, Agassiz, with two of her 14 sons and daughters (below). (Morris photo.)





## He Drives a Weapon

**I**N THE FIELDS at home, and on foreign battlefields—*farmers* are driving the machines of war.

Tens of thousands of farm boys are in the Armed Forces. Their weapons are tanks . . . anti-aircraft guns . . . powerful crawler tractors . . . and the great engines in the bombers.

Here at home, in history's greatest battle for FOOD, every farm machine is mobilized. This year every tractor operator drives a weapon in the war for Victory and Freedom—and the greatest of these weapons is FARMALL All-Purpose Power.

Just twenty years ago International Harvester announced the original Farmall—the first true all-purpose tractor. The Farmall idea—a *unification of working tools and power*—swept the country. For the first time the farmer had power that could do all the work of horses . . . faster, better,

and at lower cost. Today there are horseless farms wherever you go. Today millions of farmers have learned the efficiency, the economy and the ease of farming with the modern FARMALL SYSTEM.

Today the boys in uniform have reason to be glad that an army of Farmalls is waging a war of production on the home front. These most popular of all tractors, and the long line of Farmall machines, are bearing a major part of Agriculture's record burden.

When the young farmers return with their Victory they must take over and carry on. Food must write the Peace and make it last. Harvester and the INTERNATIONAL dealers, and the modern FARMALL SYSTEM, will arm them for the needs of post-war Agriculture.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY  
of Canada, Ltd.  
HAMILTON ONTARIO

**.. and the FARMALL fights for food!**



# FARMALL'S 20th Anniversary



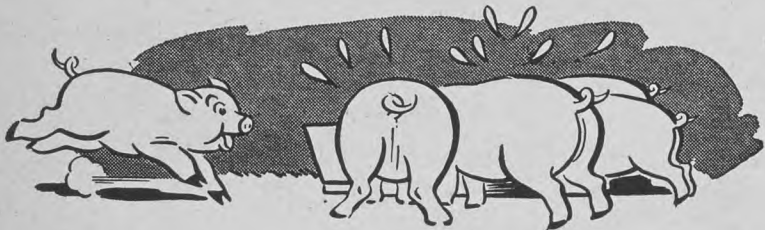
# HOW TO GET Better Results from HOGS! by Ful-O-Pep

EVERY little Pig you lose—Cuts Canada's Pork and Bacon Output—and Means Some of the Feed Given the Brood Sow has been WASTED! Here are some pointers, from The Quaker Oats Company of Canada Limited, that will help you bring more pigs to market!

**1 Remove needle teeth.** Before pigs are twelve hours old, break off the needle teeth, which don't increase the pigs' thriftiness in any way. These sharp little teeth may otherwise pierce the sow's teat and frighten her so badly she may crush one or more of the little pigs in her haste to arise.



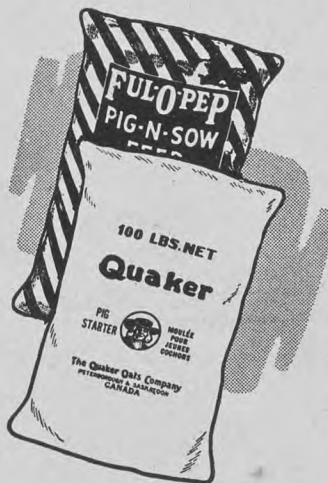
**2 Start Creep Feeding** from the time pigs are two weeks old. The earlier you provide little pigs with a creep of some kind, so that they can eat by themselves at will, the sooner they can be weaned. Your sow is then left in better condition to produce her next litter, and when the little pigs are eating from a creep it does away with the set-back at weaning time.



**3 Prevent anaemia** by feeding little pigs iron sulphate (ferric, granular form) once a week, after they are 8 or 9 days old. An easy way to give a weekly dose is to provide each suckling pig with six-inch square of sod on which you have poured a solution made from one teaspoon of iron sulphate in a quart of water. Cut your sods from ground to which pigs have not had access, in order to guard against spreading of parasites or infestation.



**4 Little pigs need vitamins** just as much as babies do! Feeding research shows that high mortality, slow growth, scours and pneumonia in pigs may often be due to lack of vitamins in the ration. For fast growth, start little pigs on a vitaminized ration EARLY! Ask your authorized Ful-O-Pep dealer for complete details on profitable Ful-O-Pep plan of raising hogs for market.



Ful-O-Pep mashes and sacks have been temporarily changed to comply with Government Wartime Regulations.

**The Quaker Oats Company**  
OF CANADA LIMITED  
Makers of Quaker and Ful-O-Pep Livestock and Poultry Feeds  
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## FIELD

A nice stand of alsike clover at The Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe.—Guide photo.

## Control of Cereal Disease

THERE are more than 20 diseases attacking cereal crops such as wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax. Taken together, these diseases are so common that many farmers, it is to be feared, pay little, if any, attention to them, and conclude at the end of the season that any disappointment in yield is due to lack of moisture at the right time or some other factor they are not quite able to explain. Loss from diseases, if it could be computed accurately, would be staggering. A loss of only one bushel per acre, for instance, in wheat alone at present prices, would mean close to 20 million dollars per year for the three prairie provinces. When all 20 or more diseases are considered, involving the total acreage sown to cereal crops, and also remembering that the loss in some cases may be almost the total crop, the dollars and cents cost of cereal diseases can be imagined.

Control measures are roughly of three kinds. The first, and probably the most important is good farming, which involves good tillage methods, the maintenance of soil fertility, the use of well matured, clean seed, put into the ground at the right time. The second means of control is secured through the breeding of disease resistant varieties. This is a slow method in which considerable progress has already been made, but for which the farmer must depend on the plant breeder. The third method is the treating of seed for the control of specific diseases.

Examples of control by good farm practice are numerous. In the case of crown rust of oats, it is not only advisable to eradicate any nearby buckthorn shrubs, which are alternate hosts to the disease, but to sow oats early in order to mature them early before the disease becomes severe. Control of flax rust is assisted by keeping following flax crops away from where a rusted crop has grown. Also by plowing down rusted flax refuse and cleaning seed well to remove bits of rusted straw. Heat canker of flax can be guarded against by early and thick seeding in rows running north and south, while Stem Break, or "Browning" of flax is less likely if crops are rotated. Similarly, that form of root rot on wheat, barley and some of the grasses known as Take-all, mainly found in patches in black soil areas where second, or later wheat crops after breaking are being grown, is warded off as a rule by a rotation of crops and maintaining soil fertility at a high level; and common root rot, which infects most of the cereal crops, has no specific control, but early, shallow seeding of sound seed, and the maintenance of soil fertility are beneficial.

Diseases for which there is no known control except the use of resistant varieties include stem and leaf rust of wheat, and the stem rust of coarse grain crops. Flax wilt is in the same category, Bison, Redwing and Royal being more resistant than most other varieties. Royal flax is also more resistant to rust.

Diseases requiring treatment of the seed are numerous and fall into two groups. In the one group, containing principally the loose smuts of wheat and of barley, the disease is carried inside the seed. Consequently it is desirable to obtain seed free from these diseases; or, a seed plot may be sown isolated from

other crops of a similar nature, and all smutted heads picked as promptly as they appear, placed in a paper bag and burned. The disease is conspicuous in the field, but is not evident in the threshed grain. For these loose smuts, a hot-water treatment can be made effective, but is not very practicable, since small lots of seed must be soaked in water for four hours, dipped for two minutes in water at about 120 degrees temperature, and then placed in water at a temperature of 129 degrees for wheat (128 degrees for barley) for a period of ten minutes, after which the grain is spread out to dry.

A larger group of diseases are carried by means of spores which are picked up by the seed during threshing, or afterward. This group includes the bunt of wheat (covered or stinking smut), covered smut of barley, the covered and loose smuts of oats, and the stem smut of rye, as well as barley stripe and halo blight of oats. These can generally be controlled by treating the seed either with mercury dust or with formalin. Formalin is an effective treatment, but may injure the seed, especially if the germination is not too strong, and the seed is rather weak. Mercury dust, such as Ceresan, Leytosan, or Lunasan should be used according to the directions printed on the container. The rate is generally one-half ounce per bushel of grain, and the use of a dusting machine is required. Where formalin is used, it may be sprinkled on the grain, or the grain may be dipped in the solution. Where sprinkling is followed, one pound of formalin is used to each 40 gallons of water. A gallon of this solution is used to each bushel of seed, and is sprinkled onto the grain, either in a suitable type of machine, or while the seed is being turned over with a shovel. After sprinkling, the grain should be covered with clean sacks for four hours, and then spread out to dry.

Where the grain is dipped in the solution, one pound of formalin is again used with 40 gallons of water. Not more than a bushel of grain is put in a sack, tied loosely and dipped in the formalin solution for five minutes, then drained, piled on a clean floor, covered for four hours, and spread out to dry.

Mercury dust may be used to control bunt of wheat, covered smut of barley, covered and loose smuts of oats, head and kernel smuts of millet, stem smut of rye, head smut of grasses, stem break or browning of flax (where necessary), barley stripe or halo blight of oats, and is also advisable in the case of seed injury of flax in order to assure good germination.

The formalin sprinkling method may be used for bunt of wheat, or covered smut of barley, covered and loose smuts of oats (not hulless oats), head and kernel smuts of millet (cover for two hours only and dry quickly), stem smut of rye.

The formalin dipping method is satisfactory for bunt of wheat, covered smut of barley; and for the head smut of grasses where covered only for four hours.

In addition to the rust, smut and rots, there are certain seed diseases sometimes induced by disease. Downy mildew and rootrot may induce the shrunk seeds, which, in turn,



1922-6

# THE *Miracle of Radio* TOOK FORM

ABOUT 1922 came the dawn of a great new era in communications and entertainment. Suddenly the public awakened to the great new possibilities of radio. In just a few months, radio became a part of everyday life.

The Canadian Nickel industry, with its mines and plants still partially idle because of loss of wartime markets in 1918, saw an opportunity to find new markets for Canadian Nickel in the growing radio industry.

Soon Canadian Nickel was playing an unseen but vital part in millions of radio tubes and other parts of

broadcasting and receiving sets throughout the world. Another step had been taken in rebuilding the markets for Canadian Nickel beyond their wartime peaks.

Today Canadian Nickel is again devoted to war purposes and again the industry looks to the future with confidence. Plans are ready to develop and expand old and new peacetime markets, so that the Nickel industry may continue, through its own initiative and enterprise, to make still greater contributions to Canada's welfare.



*Canadian Nickel*  
THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE PAST  
IS THE PROMISE OF THE FUTURE



I put out the **FIRE** myself!..



**thanks to**

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duce weak seedlings. Before seeding such grain, the thin kernels should be removed with a fanning mill and treatment with mercury dust is advisable. Deep seeding should be avoided.

Where seed may have been injured by frost, germination tests are particularly useful, especially with barley and flax. Frost-injured wheat is shrivelled, blistered and wrinkled, and generally shows a green coloration. In oats, frost injury is frequently indicated by a dark color in the crease, best seen after cutting the kernel crosswise. Frosted grain for use as seed may be benefited by a mercury dust treatment, and an increased rate of seeding may be desirable. If the seed of wheat and barley has a brownish discoloration at the germ end, the trouble is known as smudge, and may be caused by the fungus responsible for common rootrot. If so, a mercury dust treatment is advisable.

### Storing Grain On The Farm

THE surplus wheat of recent years has given rise to problems connected with the farm storage of grain. Most serious of the storage problems is that connected with the heating of stored grain, and infestations from mites and other insects. Any grain is likely to heat when stored if the moisture content is over 15 per cent. Dry grain will not heat, although grain that is put into storage in a dry condition may become tough and eventually heat if rain or snow are allowed to reach it through cracks or other openings in the granary. Where floors are laid directly on the ground, moisture may reach the grain and serious heating result.

The cooler grain can be kept in storage, the less danger there will be of heating; and it is significant that the temperature of the air in the centre of a large body of grain changes very slowly. H. E. Gray, of the Division of Entomology, Ottawa, and B. M. Smallman, of the Board of Grain Commissioners, Winnipeg, state that the temperature in the centre of a 1,000-bushel granary will lag two or three months behind the changes in the temperature of the air on the outside of the granary. This explains why, in the summer, grain on the outside of a granary will incline to become tough and go mouldy, while in the winter, it is the grain in the centre of the building that is likely to give trouble.

There are several different kinds of grain mites which are scarcely visible to the naked eye. Wherever there is a heavy mite infestation, it is a sure sign that the grain is tough. A temperature of 70 degrees Fahr. suits them perfectly, but at freezing they are dormant.

An insect that has appeared fairly recently is the Rust-Red Grain beetle. It is a small, flat, reddish brown beetle about 1/16-inch in length. They attack the germ end of wheat kernels, and foul the grain with a reddish brown dust. They are not active below 50 degrees Fahr. and prefer high temperatures.

When stored grain becomes infested and begins to heat, the control method recommended is to clean and air the grain. Passing the grain through a fanning mill, threshing machine or combine gives it a thorough airing, cools it down and breaks up any hot spots, as well as eliminating a large percentage of the mites and insects which may be infesting it. It is known that threshing machines can remove 85 to 100 per cent of the mites in infested grain, and an elevator cleaner will take out practically all of the Rust-Red Grain beetles. Running grain over a slanting screen will take out about 80 per cent of these beetles, and in such cases all screenings should be removed and destroyed.

It is suggested that the condition of stored grain be tested by drilling a small hole through the siding of the granary, just above the floor, and pushing in a metal rod to test for heating. The odd of the rod immediately after it is withdrawn will reveal the presence of mites or grain that is spoiling. The method can be used in open or closed piles of grain in the field.

Dry grain is the basis of safe storing in comparatively small quantities, or turning the grain frequently in cold weather and testing the condition of the grain every two weeks as advisable, if loss is to be avoided.



### Titan Barley

A NEW barley named Titan is being distributed for the first time this year from the Department of Field Crops of the University of Alberta. Dr. A. J. McCalla describes it as a new feed barley with very strong straw, upright habit of growth and a high degree of resistance to loose smut.

Titan is the result of a cross between

Trebi, which is a high-yielding, rough-awned variety, and Glabron, a rather poor-yielding, smooth-awned variety. The original cross was made in 1928, and Titan was selected in 1936 and has been tested extensively since that time. In yield, Titan has proven to be not quite as good as Trebi and Newal, and somewhat better than O.A.C. No. 21 and Olli, the latter two being malting varieties.

### Clean Seed Grows Better Crops

By H. J. KEMP

Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask.

ALL good seed cleaning establishments employ several types of seed cleaning and grading machines to suit their trade. They are usually arranged so that any two or more can be used in combination. In this way it is easier for the large firms handling seed or grain, to accomplish difficult seed separations, which cannot be easily done on the ordinary farm.

Occasionally the method employed is kept as a trade secret. As an example of this, let us consider alsike clover, which may contain a small weed seed of similar size and shape. The principal difference is that the weed seed becomes sticky when moistened slightly. The entire seed sample is then put through a special machine, which adds a definite amount of water, sufficient to make the weed seeds slightly sticky. The seed is mixed with a definite quantity of sawdust, and the sticky weed seeds then adhere to the sawdust. Now, since the weed seed and sawdust together form a larger body than the alsike, they can be more easily separated. From this brief illustration it can now be seen that seed cleaning and grading can be quite an art.

The reasons for cleaning and grading seed may be summarized as follows: 1, removal of weed seeds; 2, elimination of smut balls or bunt; 3, separation of small or light shrunken seeds of low vitality; 4, to obtain seed which is uniform in size and weight, so that it will flow through the seed drill freely, thus enabling the seeds to be spaced more evenly in the ground. When seed is not well spaced in the soil, the missed parts of the drill row provide a better opportunity for weeds to grow and use valuable soil moisture which would otherwise be used by the cultivated crop. Hence, yields of grain may thus be reduced.

#### Cleaning of Flaxseed

Special attention is given in this article to flax because it is more difficult to clean than ordinary grain. Many farmers are growing flax seed for the first time, and in some cases have even experienced difficulty in cleaning the seed to make it marketable for ordinary commercial purposes. Often the difficulty is due to the fact that suitable flax sieves or screens have not been included in the collection found on the average farm, and they have been more difficult to obtain as a result of war conditions.

Flax seed cannot be cleaned as fast as the larger seeds such as wheat, oats and barley. This is due largely to flax being

more closely similar in size and less to the shape of the weed seeds it often contains. Large commercial firms are able to clean flax seed because they handle large quantities which justify the installation of expensive special equipment. Even these large firms do not depend on one kind of machine.

Cleaning flax seed on the farm with very limited equipment is necessarily slow and perhaps irksome to those who are accustomed to cleaning grain much faster. The average amount of flax seed cleaned on most farms is not considerable, and when one is reconciled and determined to do the job slowly and patiently, and long before seeding time comes around, the job may be more satisfactorily done with less concern.

When flax seed contains an excessive amount of weed seeds, unthreshed green bolls and pieces of stems, it may be desirable to put the seed through the machine twice. For the first time the machine may be fitted with fairly coarse screens and used as a scalper. The seed can be put through fairly fast for the first operation, to remove most of the trash and a considerable quantity of weed seeds. For the second operation suitable sieves and screens for more precise cleaning and grading are used and the seed is fed to the machine more slowly.

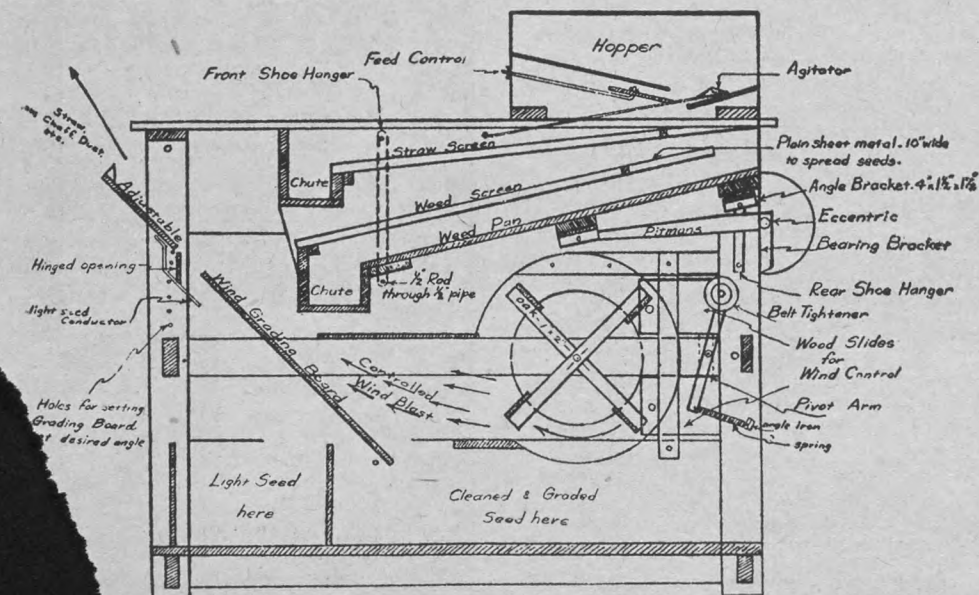
Top scalping sieves may be selected from the following: 2½x16 wire mesh; 3x16 wire mesh; 3x14 wire mesh; 4/64x¼ slot-hole perforated metal; 4½/64x¼ slot-hole perforated metal; 7/64 round-hole perforated metal.

The bottom screen may be one of the following: 5/64 round-hole perforated metal; 5½/64 round-hole perforated metal; 13x13 wire mesh; 14x14 wire mesh.

In machines where the length of "shake" of the screens can be made longer or shorter, the general rule is that when the flax seed contains much weed seeds and other foreign material the shorter "shake" is used at the highest speed. Longer "shake" at a lower speed can be used for seed which is reasonably clean.

The slope of the sieves and screens and the amount of the air blast should also be carefully adjusted as much as the mechanical means provided will permit.

Uniformity of speed of the "shake" of the screens and the air blast are more important for cleaning flax and other small seeds than for heavier seeds such as wheat, barley, rye, etc. For this reason steady engine power is especially more suitable than cranking by hand.



SECTIONAL VIEW  
showing parts and their location

Fig. 1

Technical drawing of the home-made seed-cleaner designed by Mr. Kemp and for which plans are available from the Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current.  
—Author's drawing.

# WARNING



## War Doubles Danger on the Farm

THE year that this war started, twice as many American lives were lost by accident as were lost in all of World War I. Many times more were injured. Farms and farm homes had their full share of these accidents.

Wherever you are, whatever you do, that is where your danger lurks. Those who work with livestock have animal accidents, and those who work with machinery have machine accidents. There is no such thing as complete safety, not even in the house. There are almost as many fatal accidents in city and farm homes as on highways.

Accidents do not happen. They are caused. Most accidents are caused by people, few by things. Studies of accident records indicate that over 90 percent of all accidents . . . at least the accidents to farm people . . . are due to carelessness, ignorance, or deliberate disregard of well-known safety rules. Contributing factors are fatigue, for tired people are less alert, and unfamiliarity with a task or with equipment being used.

War has doubled the danger of farm accidents, mainly because so

many young or otherwise inexperienced people are helping to take the place of regular farm manpower. They do not know the principles of safety which are . . . or should be . . . second-nature to experienced farmers. Only by training them in safe ways can you do your part in preventing accidents.

#### Free Poster on Farm Safety

This company and other builders of farm machinery have gone to great lengths to provide safety features, such as shields around power take-off shafts and other moving parts. But only human care can fully guard against the dangers of power-driven knives and rolls, or wheels and disks pulled by tractor or animal power. Only caution can avoid dangers from poisons for pest control, of falls from ladders or lofts, from the heels of horses and from the special risks of fire on the farm.

Major points in farm safety are shown in a new placard, "Play Safe on the Farm." Write today for your free copy. J. I. Case Co., Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg.

# CASE



IN THE WAR this company's first duty and greatest contribution is to build all the farm machines allowed under war restrictions, and to provide renewal parts for old machines. In addition every Case plant produces war material such as shell cases, gun mounts, pontoons, and complete wings for bombers. Besides your first duty of growing every possible pound of food you can speed the war and hasten the peace by putting every possible dollar into war bonds, and by turning in every possible pound of scrap.



# "Plowing under" Jap ambitions

ON A SOUTH PACIFIC ISLE!



It's NOT to plant cassava — nor taro — nor yams — that this sturdy "Caterpillar" Diesel D2 Tractor is brush-breaking a clearing in a New Guinea jungle. It's to help the Army Engineers speed a new air-strip into duty. Then come other Diesel D2's with roll-over scrapers to strip off the root-matted sod in preparation for proper surfacing.

United Nations' Armed Forces find "Caterpillar" Diesel equipment so fit for so many combat duties — and so able to operate for long periods without a "repair-shop furlough" — that they're taking almost the entire war-expanded production of "Caterpillar" factories, and are yelling for more.

Of course, that's hard on the many farmers who intended to Dieselize their "Food for Victory" Programs in '44 with a tractor built by the pioneer of this business.

But we know that they, like us, will think of it in terms of thousands



of Allied casualties prevented — and months clipped from the war's duration — with the aid of these powerful, multi-purpose machines, the like of which the Japs and Nazis don't have, can't get and, apparently, can't copy!

At war's end, you'll have no wait for our factories to reconvert. A simple switch from "khaki" to "overalls" — and "Caterpillar" Diesel machines will take over their peacetime duties at a faster rate than ever — to make good the faith of you who know they're worth waiting for!

Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill., U. S. A.

## CATERPILLAR DIESEL

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### Some Simple Principles

The use of the simple principles of seed separation may be briefly stated as follows:

*Separation by weight* is accomplished by subjecting the seed to a controlled air blast. Seeds are allowed to fall through either a horizontal or vertical movement of air, so that light seeds or other material is carried away. The air blast thus weighs the material. A vertical blast is usually more efficient than a horizontal or sloping blast for the purpose.

*Separation by size* is accomplished by vibrating sieves, or screens, or revolving cylindrical screens. Sieves have larger openings than screens. Sieves allow good seed, plus smaller seeds of all kinds, to drop through the openings, while the larger undesirable seeds, as straws, pass over the top of the sieve. A screen retains all the good seed on top of its surface until it passes over the lowest end, while small, undesired seeds of all kinds, as well as broken seeds, drop through the screen openings. The sieves or screens may be made of perforated sheet metal, or of woven wire: Each has its special merits. Some flat seeds such as flax, slide readily over the holes in a perforated metal screen. A woven wire screen provides openings that are much closer together, since each opening is separated only by the wire which makes up the screen; also, seeds turn quicker on the wire and are soon measured by the screen openings. Various kinds of brushes, wipers and agitators are used to prevent the screens from becoming clogged.

The amount of "shake" provided for sieves and screens is important. For scalping, or rough cleaning purposes, a long shake of about one inch or more, at 250 to 350 vibrations per minute, is generally used. For more careful separation short shakes of about one-quarter to one-half inch, at 350 to 500 vibrations per minute, are more effective.

In addition to size and shape of the screens, slope is important. Slope of the screens and sieves should be adjusted so that the seed will flow over them slowly enough to permit all the seed to contact the openings in the screens for long enough to permit separation for size.

*Seeds such as buckwheat* are separated as to shape, by metal screens having triangular openings varying from 6/64 to 11/64 inches. Oblong or round seeds are separated by means of round or oblong holes. Oblong seeds usually pass more freely over round openings; long, narrow seeds pass more freely through long, narrow openings, while short, plump seeds of greater width pass over.

Length can be considered as shape. However various types of "pocket" machines specialize in making separation on the basis of differences in length, so that special mention is merited. These pockets fall mainly into three classes: 1, Carter disc; 2, indent cylinder; 3, wild oat kickers. The pockets in the Carter disc and indent cylinders allow only short seeds such as wheat to be lifted and carried away to a discharge device or outlet, while the remaining longer seeds such as oats are directed to another discharge outlet.

The pockets in the angle sieves of a kicker machine allow small, plump seeds such as wheat to pass through an opening in the lower side of each sloping pocket. Longer seeds such as oats are unable to turn in the pockets and escape through the small seed openings, but instead are kicked backward by the violent jerking, or kicking action imparted to the sieves.

*Differences in diameter* are used by the corrugated roll in separating such seeds as wild, or tame oats from wheat. The oats are carried up and then dropped so that they fall through the openings of the screen roll. The mesh of the wire screen roll is obtainable in different sizes as with flat, wire screens.

Some seeds such as wild oats and awnless types of barley have basal hairs or awns, which easily adhere to the nap of a carpet. The carpet machine is, therefore, designed to use the principle of separation by appendages. Thus, a moving carpet conveyor belt is made to carry away seed having appendages which are caught in the nap of the carpet. Some seeds such as wild oats do not always have basal hairs and perfect separations cannot always be made.

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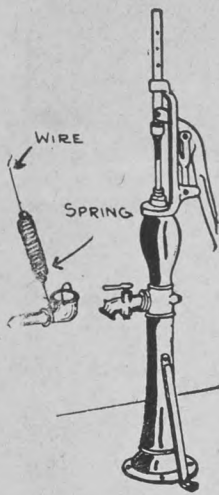


# Making Things for Outdoors

Devices that will be handy this spring and summer

## Drains Pump Pipe

Wire a heavy spring to the spout end of the pipe and fasten the other end of the spring to a crossbar of the windmill so that the pipe will be held up close to the spout, and even a little above when the spring is lifted out of the way for pumping. This gives drainage of the pipe at all times and there is no more trouble from pipe freezing up.—I.W.D.



## Repairing Drill Wheels

The wheels on my seed drill were badly worn, but with very little expense I was able to repair them. I took the tires and rims off. With a hollow auger the spokes were cut down to remove the decayed parts. Large washers



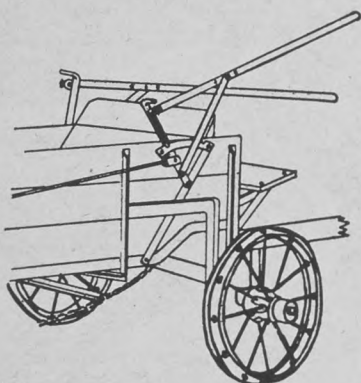
were put on as shown and the rims were placed on again. The tire should now fit very tightly, but if not, put two washers instead of one, on the spoke ends. My repair job has lasted two years now and looks good for another couple of years.—B. H. Markosky, Innisfree, Alta.

## Handling Stubborn Hog

A stubborn hog can be successfully loaded into a truck by placing a bushel basket over his head. The hog will back away, trying to get out of the basket and can be backed wherever he should go.

## Tractor Control for Spreader

For making extension levers on a manure spreader for tractor use, use two pieces of iron 1x1/4 inch by 5 feet long and two of the same size but 2 feet long for braces. A hole in the flat



iron extension fits into the spreader lever for raising up and down in notches fastened by the wire. Both sides are alike. The only time you need to stop the outfit is in putting the spreader into gear. You can regulate the feed and take the spreader out of gear from the tractor seat. Spreaders differ, but any farmer should be able to work out extension levers for his spreader, horse sulky plow, disc harrow, etc., with this help.—I.W.D.

## Saving Syringe Needles

Tie about 18 inches of bright red cord to the neck of your vaccine syringe needle. Then the operator's hand will be quite sure it falls underfoot.—Robert J. Roder, Sask.

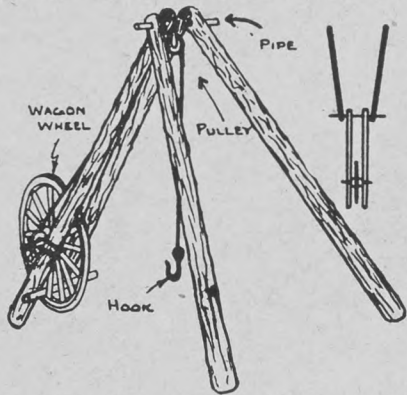


## A Good Battery Carrier

Here's the way to make an efficient battery carrier from a strap-on safety chain: Cut off the ends where the cross chains fasten and drill holes in the remaining metal just large enough to slip down over the battery terminal posts. By using such a carrier you can handle all kinds of storage batteries without any trouble.

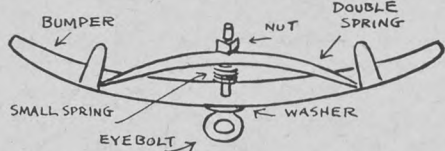
## Butchering Hoist

To make this one-man butchering hoist get four straight poles or 2x6's 14 to 16 feet long. Lay in relative position on the ground and bore holes 6 inches from the top end. Then fasten them together with an 18-inch bolt, with a pulley between the two inside poles.



Now raise them into a tripod with the two centre poles apart at the bottom just wide enough to allow a wagon wheel to go between them when the wheel is just clear of the ground. Put a short piece of piping or bar through the wagon wheel hub and lash it firmly to the centre poles. Run a rope with a hook from the pulley at the top then down and around the wheel hub and fasten to a spoke. A piece of 2x4 or other stick will hold the wheel from turning. This hoist can also be used for lifting an engine out of a tractor or an automobile, or in changing a tractor wheel. One man can exert all the force a 7/8-inch rope will stand.—I.W.D.

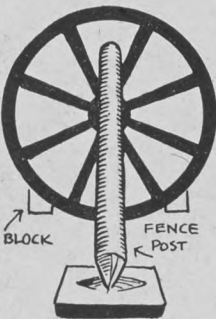
This is the best trailer hitch that I have used. Take two old car springs, one longer than the other by 8 inches and wide enough to fit snug into the groove in the bumper of your car. Make an eye-bolt about 6 inches long and drill holes through the middle of the



bumper and the old car springs. In between the bumper and the springs put a coil spring. An eye-bolt goes through the holes as shown, with a washer between the eye and the bumper. Any one using this kind of a hitch will hardly know they have a trailer behind the car.—Ken Nelles, R.R.2., Wetaskiwin, Alta.

## For Sharpening Fence Posts

Here is a plan for holding fence posts while sharpening them. You stand the post with one end between two spokes of the hind wheel of a wagon which has been blocked so that it will not move. The end to be sharpened rests on a block on the ground in which a depression has been cut. This arrangement can be used to sharpen any sized post and all you have to move about the farmyard is the block.—Sam Phillips, Cabana, Sask.



## While Welding Chains

I found it very handy, while welding chains, to put slots in the side of the forge to hold the chain in place while heating. — Donald Ahrens, Rosetown, Sask.

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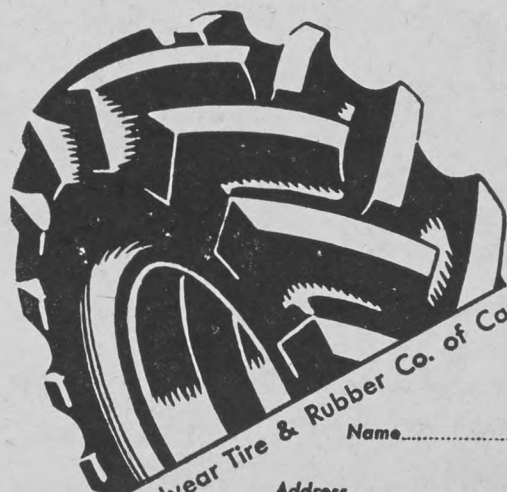
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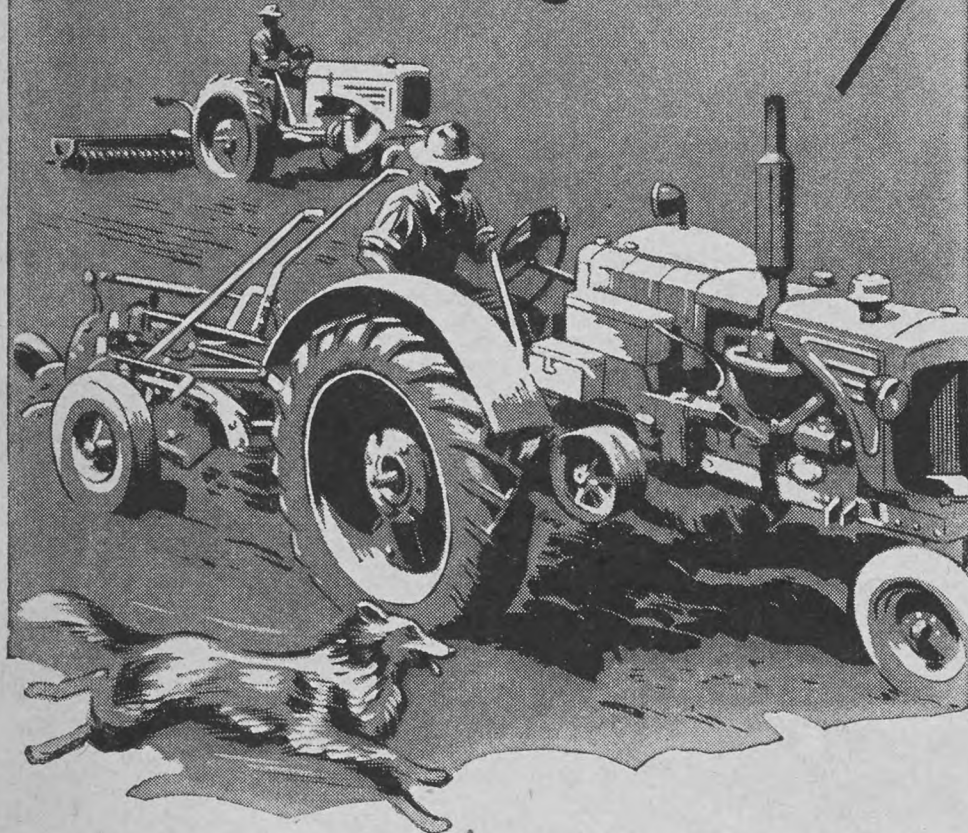
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Continued from page 7

questions. Had anyone there ever heard of a Wallace K. Wharton? Yes, a Wallace K. Wharton used to live next door to the Bruces. Wharton and Bruce had belonged to the same golf club. I asked what became of Wharton. And learned that he had left the country about ten years ago. I kept at it till I got the exact date. It was the day after the Bruce murder."

This time Wharton waited a long ten count. "I came to Honolulu," he offered cautiously, "meaning to stay only a month. But I liked it so well I settled here permanently. If you're charging me with murder, why don't you go to the police?"

"I'm short one link—your motive," Evan admitted frankly.

All this while he had kept a hand in his right coat pocket. Wharton became aware of a bulge there and it made streaks of redness fade from his face. His protest came hoarsely: "You're building it all on a guess. What's that in your pocket?"

"A gun," Evan said.

"You wouldn't dare shoot me! You'd hang for it! It'd make two convictions—"

"Yes, it'd be my second conviction," Evan broke in harshly. "But you and I know the first one was for your own crime. You let me rot in prison ten long years; and you tried to buy off your conscience. Ten cartons of cigarettes; then a hundred dollars; then five hundred. Did it make you feel any better, Wharton?"

Wharton kept staring with a fearful fascination at that pocket bulge. Evan withdrew his hand from the pocket.

"I brought the gun along," he explained, "only to keep you from killing me. You did kill once, so you might try it again. In the meantime, I'd like to begin life over with a decent job. As an ex-con, I can't get a job except a cheap one like I've got now, wiping engines on a ship. My only chance is to prove in court that you, and not I, killed Ronald Bruce."

**A**BRUPTLY Evan Keith turned his back and left the garden. A gate admitted him to a side street and he walked briskly down a lane of magnolias toward the business section.

He must report back to his ship, which shortly would be returning to San Francisco. What then? Well, on his day ashore at San Francisco he could dig for a closer tie-up between Bruce and Wharton. And at each successive call of his ship here at Honolulu, he could work on Wharton in person. The man might crack up, if he kept at him.

Evan swung with long strides down a hill and came to a park with public buildings on one side and with a giant banyan tree in the centre. The banyan branches dipped down to take root again. A bench was there and Evan paused to rest. He looked curiously at this hundred-legged banyan; and then at a Portuguese boy making love to a Japanese girl on the next bench; and then Evan Keith wrenched his thoughts back to Wallace Wharton — and to Ronald Bruce.

In diamond-sharp detail he remembered the only time he had ever seen Bruce. Ten years ago in San Francisco. Evan, fresh out of college, was driving a shiny new flivver down a residential avenue. Bruce, in a heavy sedan, had come banging out of his driveway to a collision. No one was hurt, but the flivver was scuttled.

The usual heated argument, each driver claiming the other to be at fault. Harsh words drew a crowd which heard Evan demand that Bruce pay the damage; and which heard Bruce refuse; and which heard Evan erupt bitterly, "If you don't pay it, I'll take it out of your hide."

Then Evan had called a wrecker to tow his wreck to a shop. An estimate for repair had come to a hundred and seventy dollars. With this estimate in

hand, just after dusk, Evan had returned to the Bruce residence. He would insist on Bruce footing the bill. But crossing Bruce's lawn he had stumbled over murder. Bruce's body lay on the grass there; by it lay the club which had struck him down. Evan, shocked, had picked it up because it looked like a spoke from the front wheel of his wreck. He was standing with it in hand, by the body, when two of the Bruce servants found him there.

"Guilty," the jury said.

Evan remembered somebody clicking a camera as they led him from the courtroom. And now he heard one again. He whirled nervously, then saw it was only a tourist lady. She was pointing a camera at the hundred-legged banyan.

He got up and hurried on past the post office and to the water front. A shrill whining of winches echoed through the dock warehouse as Evan strode across it to the moored Matsonia.

Then, as he was about to go aboard via the crew's plank, an elderly Chinese touch his arm. "You Mister Keith, please, maybe?"

"I am."

"This for you, please." The Chinese grinned amiably, then extended a sealed note.

The envelope bore Evan's name, nothing else. He opened it and saw a single line of writing. The writing had a feminine roundness.

"Please stay away from W.K.W. until you've seen me. A Friend."

Evan read the line twice, then stared suspiciously at the messenger. The Chinese was grey, wrinkled, neatly dressed. He might be the head servant of some well-ordered household.

"Who sent you?" Evan demanded.

"Come, please. I take you there." The messenger bowed, then turned and walked with dignity from the warehouse. He seemed to take for granted that Evan would follow.

It might be a trap. Wallace Wharton could have dispatched this Oriental for the purpose of seducing Evan to some secluded spot where, at Wharton's order, Evan could be safely murdered.

What other answer could there be? Who else but Wharton could possibly know Evan's errand here?

Then Evan put a hand in his pocket and fingered the gun. He squared his shoulders and followed the Chinese messenger to the street. The man led him to a parked coupé. Evan, a hand in his gun pocket, got in. His guide took the wheel and drove away.

**T**HEY took a street which followed the shore line. Soon Evan saw that they were passing handsome estates and hotels which fronted one way toward this street and other way toward the sea.

The Chinese turned in at the drive of a hotel and drove the coupé up a lane between brilliant flame trees. He came to a stop at the hotel entrance and announced, "Writer of message waits in garden by sundial, please."

Evan got out and went into the hotel lobby. It still might be a trap, though the chance seemed less likely now. This was clearly a respectable place, not a deadfall for murder. The other side of the main foyer fronted on Waikiki Beach.

Evan went out to the flagged garden and saw a sundial there. By the sundial was an awning divan swing. Its back was toward him; but the swing was swaying and so Evan knew someone was in it.

He crossed the garden to its seaward side; then he saw a young woman seated alone in the swing. Almost at once Evan had a feeling he had seen her before. He couldn't think where.

His uncertain stare drew a smile. A faint flush came with the smile and he knew it was she who had sent the note. She wore a travelling suit a ging lei, and didn't seem tanned enough to have been here long.

"Won't you sit down, Mr. Keith?"

Evan caught a nervous note in her voice. He sat down in a rocker by the swing. "Why did you send for me?"

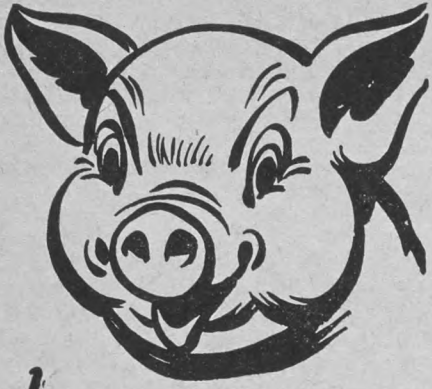
"To stop you," she said. "You've been talking about Wallace Wharton."

So that was it! Evan was

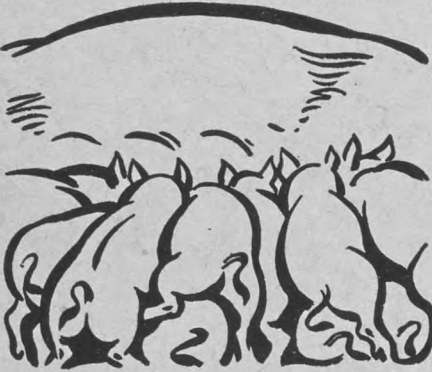




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pointed. So Wharton was using a pretty woman to plead his innocence.

"Your message found me too late," Evan said coldly. "Because I've already seen Wharton."

Her look of alarm seemed real. "You went to his house? Did you—?"

"Did I manhandle him? No, I just told him what I know."

"But you don't really know anything," she protested. "You're just guessing."

"Guessing what?"

"Guessing that he sent three gifts."

"Didn't he?" Evan's stare probed at her. Unless she was in touch with Wharton, how could she know these things?

"No, he didn't," the girl said. Her eyes met Evan's with a disarming candor. Then he saw that she wasn't just a girl, but a mature woman of about his own age, which was thirty-one. "Why would he?" she argued. "Conscience wouldn't make him do it. Because Wallace Wharton hasn't any conscience. Not the tiniest speck."

"Who are you?" Evan demanded.

The question seemed to surprise her. "Don't you know? I'm Pamela Bruce."

Then he remembered. He had seen her at the trial, ten years ago. She was the widow of Ronald Bruce.

"Did you think I did it?" he asked.

Her "No" came quickly, almost eagerly. "I didn't think you were guilty. Then, after you'd been three years in prison, something happened to make me doubt it all the more."

"What?"

"An old neighbor called to see me. I'd almost forgotten him. He took me out to dinner, talked to me about his life in Hawaii."

"Wallace Wharton?"

She nodded. "And before the evening was over, he asked me to marry him. When I said I wouldn't, he went away. That was seven years ago."

"And that started you to thinking?"

"It made me remember that when he lived next door I'd often played golf and tennis with him. And that in an unobtrusive way he'd been attentive. He'd made no advances—but a girl can tell when a man likes her. Then I remembered something else: Wallace Wharton went abroad the next day after Ronald's murder. And he never announced where he was, Mr. Keith, until after your conviction."

"You decided he was guilty, just on that?"

"No. I simply realized he might be, because it suggested a motive. But I wasn't sure enough to accuse him. You, I felt sure, were innocent. So I sent you the cigarettes."

Evan saw instantly that there was no coincidence. The cigarettes had arrived on the first of three dates, but only because Wharton's presence in San Francisco that day had made Pamela think of Evan. "You later sent money to my mother?" he prompted.

She nodded. "I didn't see Wharton again for three years. Then he called again, took me out to dinner and again asked me to marry him. So again it pointed my suspicion of him and made me think in pity of you. By that time I'd learned about your mother. It was the same again three years later. Don't you see?"

EVAN saw it clearly. Three times, at three-year intervals, Wharton had gone to the mainland. Each time he had proposed marriage and been refused. And his approach in each case had brought the same consistent reaction to Pamela.

"That explains the gifts," Evan said. "But it doesn't explain why you're here in Honolulu."

"When you were released a week ago," she said, "I wondered if employers would give you a cold shoulder. If so, maybe I could help. I'm a director in Bruce Industries, you know. So I consulted Sam Wang."

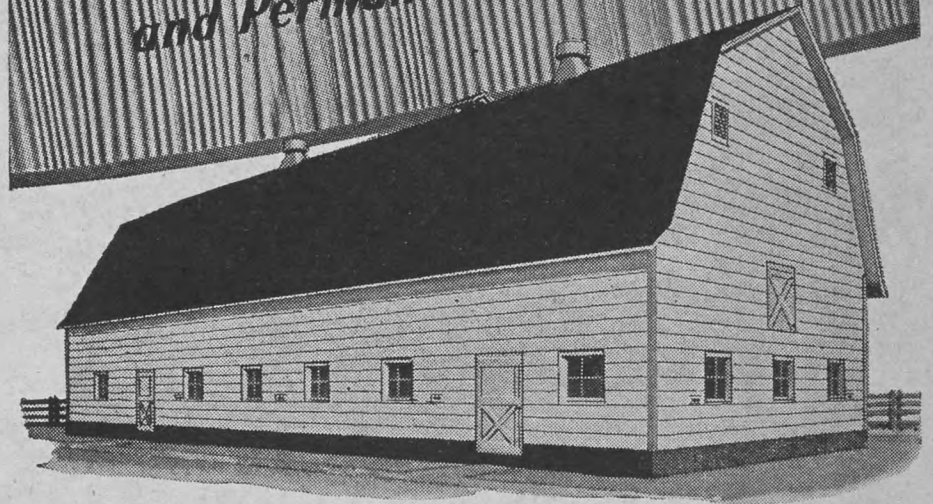
"Who's Sam Wang?"

"An old Chinese servant who practically raised me. I talked it over with Wang. He agreed that a young widow can't properly wait at the prison gates to greet the man who was convicted of murdering her husband. So Wang said he would find out your plans, and that he would help you some way while keeping under cover."

Evan looked at her and the bitterness

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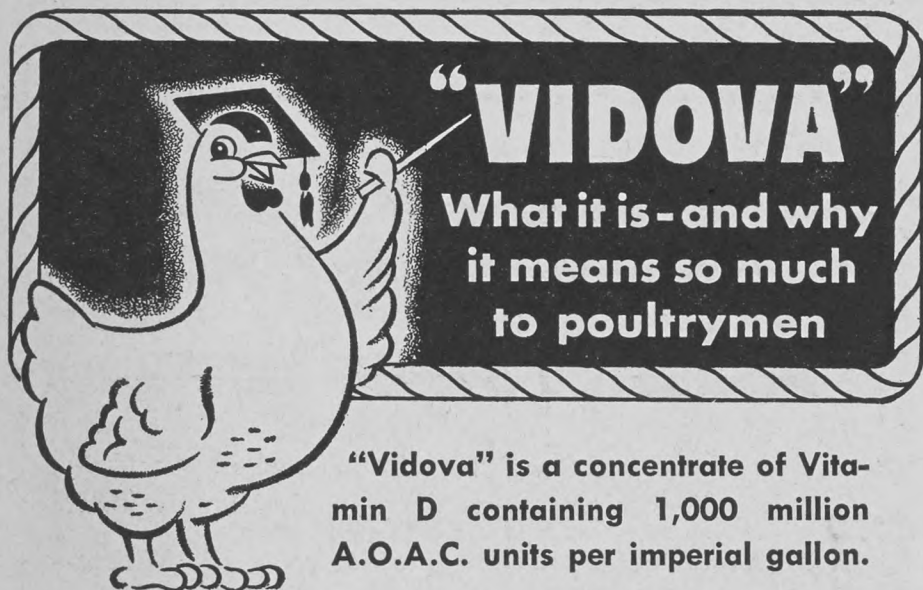
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melted from his eyes. He said "Thanks, Mrs. Bruce," and it sounded flat and stupidly inadequate.

"But Wang," she said, "phoned me that you were trying to get a job at a hotel. He said you had called at seven hotels and had been turned down, and now you were cooling your heels at the Presidio. I knew the manager of the Presidio quite well. So I rang him and asked him to give you a job."

Evan stared. "So that's why I got a break there."

"An hour later he called me back," Pamela said, "and told me you hadn't asked for a job. He said all you wanted was to see his registrations for three old dates. They were the dates I had sent those gifts—"

"So you knew exactly what I was after!" Evan exclaimed. "And that I'd find the name Wallace K. Wharton registered on all three dates."

"So I sent Wang to find out what you'd do about it. He reported that you'd bought a secondhand pistol. And that you had then booked as a wiper to Honolulu. I guessed what for."

"You thought I'd walk in on Wharton, and start shooting? Why didn't you cable the Honolulu police?"

"And say what? That a man who has just served a prison term for the murder of my husband is on the war-path after a third man who, during the prison term, has been trying to marry me? And that the police must stop him, and take away the gun?"

Evan laughed uneasily. "You're right. It couldn't be handled that way."

"So Wang and I clipped over to handle it ourselves."

"And now that you've handled it, what else do you want?"

"Justice," Pamela said, "for both you and Wharton."

"That's exactly my ticket," Evan said. "A cleared name for me and conviction for Wharton."

"You're sure he's guilty?"

"I'd bet my right arm on it."

"So would I," Pamela said.

"So let's nail him," Evan said.

"How?"

A polite voice intruded: "For you, Mrs. Bruce." An attendant was standing there with a telephone. Its long extension cord reached halfway across the garden.

Pamela took it and answered the call: "Hello. This is Mrs. Bruce."

THEN Evan saw her expression change.

An uneasy tension was in her voice as he heard her respond, successively:

"How did you know I was in town?"

... The evening paper? Oh, of course; they publish the names of all clipper arrivals. How are you, Mr. Wharton? ... Dinner tonight? Please, I've hardly unpacked yet. ... Well, tomorrow, then. Goodbye." She hung up and turned troubled eyes to Evan.

"You're right," Evan said grimly. "He hasn't any conscience."

"I detest seeing him," she said. "But we'll have a better chance, don't you think, if he doesn't guess I suspect him?"

Evan approved with decision: "Keep him on the string. Call him Wally. Have him all softened up by the time I get back from San Francisco."

Pamela agreed. She knew, of course, that the Matsonia made a round trip between Hawaii and the mainland once each fortnight.

Exactly two weeks later Wallace Wharton answered the telephone at his Honolulu residence. He brightened at the sound of Pamela's voice.

"Can you drop by this afternoon, Wally? There's something I want to talk about."

Wharton exulted. She was calling him Wally again, just as when they'd been tennis partners ten years ago. And three times during these last two weeks she'd dined with him.

Everything comes, Wharton thought, to him who counts ten. Even if you have to count ten long years while you wait for a woman.

He drove to Pamela's hotel and parked his car in the drive there. At the desk he announced himself and the clerk rang Pamela's suite: "Mr. Wharton calling, Mrs. Bruce."

Pamela's voice said, "Send him right up."

Her second-floor suite consisted of a sitting room, a balcony, a bedroom and a bath.



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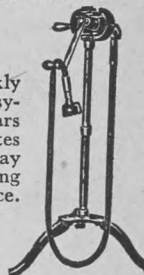
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Sam Wang answered Wharton's knock. Wang bowed, took the caller's hat and cane. Then he ushered Wharton through the sitting room and out upon the balcony.

Pamela stood up to greet him and her face seemed serious. Troubled, rather. "I'm afraid we're in for something unpleasant, Wally," she said. "I'm all upset about it myself."

Her manner confused him. "What's up, Pamela?" Then he decided she was embarrassed rather than troubled.

"You'll promise not to be offended, Wally?" she asked anxiously.

When she spoke to him like that he was willing to promise anything. Wharton sat down on a rattan settee. He brought out a cigar, trimmed it, and a smile creased his broad, pink face. "I like a good mystery, Pamela."

She sat down, facing him, and asked suddenly, "Do you remember a man named Evan Keith?"

He stiffened. One could almost hear the watch in his pocket tick ten times before he answered, "Keith? He was the man who killed Ronnie, wasn't he?"

"He's the man they convicted for it," she said, "and now he's been released from San Quentin. He seems to have a job on the Matsonia."

"He hasn't annoyed you, I hope?" "He came here," she admitted, "just after his boat docked today. And he has an obsession, Wally."

"A what?"

"He thinks you murdered Ronald." Again the ten-second wait. Wharton was deciding whether to say, "I know it; he called two weeks ago and accused me to my face," or "That's too ridiculous," He compromised by saying, "What makes him think I did it?"

"He claims you had a motive, for one thing. He thinks I'm the motive."

"He's what they call stir-crazy," Wharton said.

"Still, I think we should be kind to him, reason with him. You can listen to the case he thinks he's built up, then show him that it's all illogical and impossible. Don't you see?"

Wharton moistened those thin, tight lips of his. "I see," he murmured.

"So I asked him to call again at five," Pamela said. "You don't mind talking to him, do you?"

WHEN the house phone rang, Wang brought it to Pamela. The desk clerk's voice announced, "A Mr. Keith calling on you, Mrs. Bruce."

"Send him up, please," Pamela said.

Wharton braced himself. His best line, he decided, would be to patronize Keith. Treat him politely, but like a child.

They heard a knock and Wang went to respond. Then Wang returned to the balcony ushering Evan Keith. Evan bowed stiffly to Pamela, then stared at Wharton like a man with a chip on his shoulder.

Pamela was gracious: "Won't you sit down, Mr. Keith?" Wharton liked the way she met this difficult situation. She was humoring this fellow, smoothing down ruffled feathers. Wharton tried to adopt exactly that attitude himself.

"Suppose we talk this thing out, Keith," he suggested throatily. "I mean about this obsession of yours that it was I who killed Ronnie Bruce." Evan took a seat near Pamela.

"I'll reconstruct the crime for you," he proposed bluntly.

"Go right ahead." Wharton's tone was expansive.

"On that day in 1931," Evan said, "there was a collision out in your street. Two drivers quarreled about who was to blame. Bystanders gathered, yourself among them. You heard me say to Bruce, 'If you don't pay the damage, I'll take it out of your hide.'"

"You hoped I would. You wanted Bruce out of the way for a motive we'll not mention now. After dark that evening you saw Bruce walking among the shrubs of his front lawn. You went to the street and picked up a wheel spoke from the wreckage of my car. You used it to kill Bruce. That's the outline."

Wharton waited ten beats of his heart. Then, with a tolerant unctious, satirical, he answered, "And of course I knew you were on the way from a garage with a repair bill

in your hand, and that—"

"I can't prove you knew I was coming," Evan broke in. "What I can prove is that you found out, too late, that your crime had been witnessed."

Wharton felt hot stings spreading on his face. He brought out a silk handkerchief not so much to mop at them as to hide them from Pamela. Somehow he managed to respond, not too angrily, "The crime was witnessed, you say? By whom? Please don't keep me in suspense."

Then Wharton turned to see how Pamela was taking it. Her look reassured him. It seemed to say, "Be patient with him, Wally. The poor fellow."

"If there wasn't a witness," Evan countered, "why did you leave town in such a hurry? With me booked for the murder you had nothing to worry about—unless you were afraid of some witness."

The man was bluffing on some rank guess, Wharton decided. He assured himself that bluffers never win at a showdown. All you need do is sit tight and call them.

So Wharton put a tongue in his cheek. He asked Evan, "But who was this witness, if it's no secret?"

Evan chose to ignore him and explain directly to Pamela: "While my ship was in San Francisco this last trip I had a day or two ashore. So I went to the police with a list of three dates. June 19, 1934; June 6, 1937; August 2, 1940."

Wharton knew that those were the three dates that he had registered at the St. Francis Hotel.

Pamela asked Evan, "But why would the police be interested?"

"They weren't," Evan said. "Then I asked them if any unsolved crime was committed on any one of those three dates. They looked up the first date and said no. They looked up the second date and said no. Then they looked up the third date and said yes, on August 2, 1940, a little ambulance chaser named Moses Ginsberg was found murdered in his office. The homicide was still unsolved."

WHARTON sat perfectly rigid, like a pillar of ice. It was more than ten pulse beats before he could challenge, brassily, "All right. I was in San Francisco that day. And so were a million other people."

Evan continued speaking directly to Pamela: "The name meant nothing. But the man's profession jolted me. Ambulance chasers follow car collisions. The Bruce homicide followed a car collision. The connection was still thin, but it jolted my memory. It made me go back to the garage which repaired my wreck ten years ago. The same man still runs the place. I rehashed the old incident with him and we supplemented each other's vague recollections of it."

"We recalled that while I waited for the estimate, a shifty little lawyer came in. He saw the wreck and asked me if I was hurt. I said no. That disqualified me as a possible client. So he asked who was the other party in the collision and I told him. He left and I forgot all about him. Soon I left myself and went to Bruce's house. I didn't know that Moses Ginsberg, preceding me by ten minutes to enquire if Bruce had been hurt in the collision, and if so would he care to file suit, had arrived on the lawn just in time to witness Bruce's murder by Wharton."

Wharton stood up and his knees almost buckled. "I think this has gone far enough, Pamela. Don't you?"

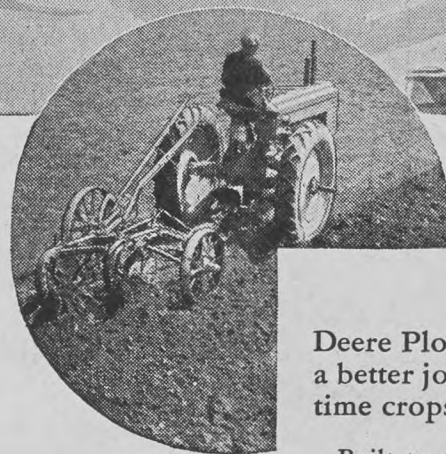
The fact that she didn't answer him, or even look at him, frightened him more than anything Evan had said.

EVAN went on: "So I looked up Ginsberg's family and got the name of his bank. At the bank I said I was checking up on the Ginsberg murder. I handed them a list of three dates."

"The same three dates?" Pamela asked.

"Only two were the same. The first two. For the date of Ginsberg's murder in 1940 I substituted the date of Bruce's in 1931. I asked the banker to see if any unusually large deposits were made by Moses Ginsberg on those three dates. It wasn't easy. At first the banker wouldn't show me a thing. So I went

## They're Big Guns on the **FOOD** FRONT



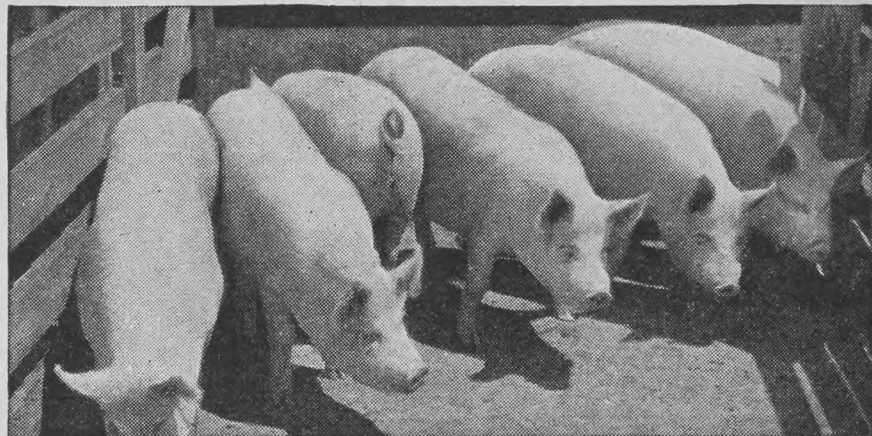
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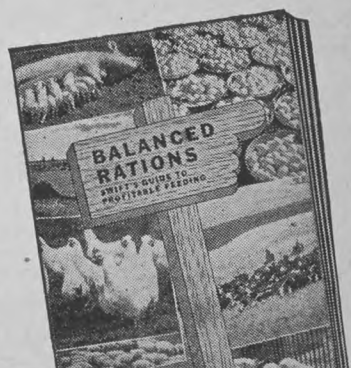
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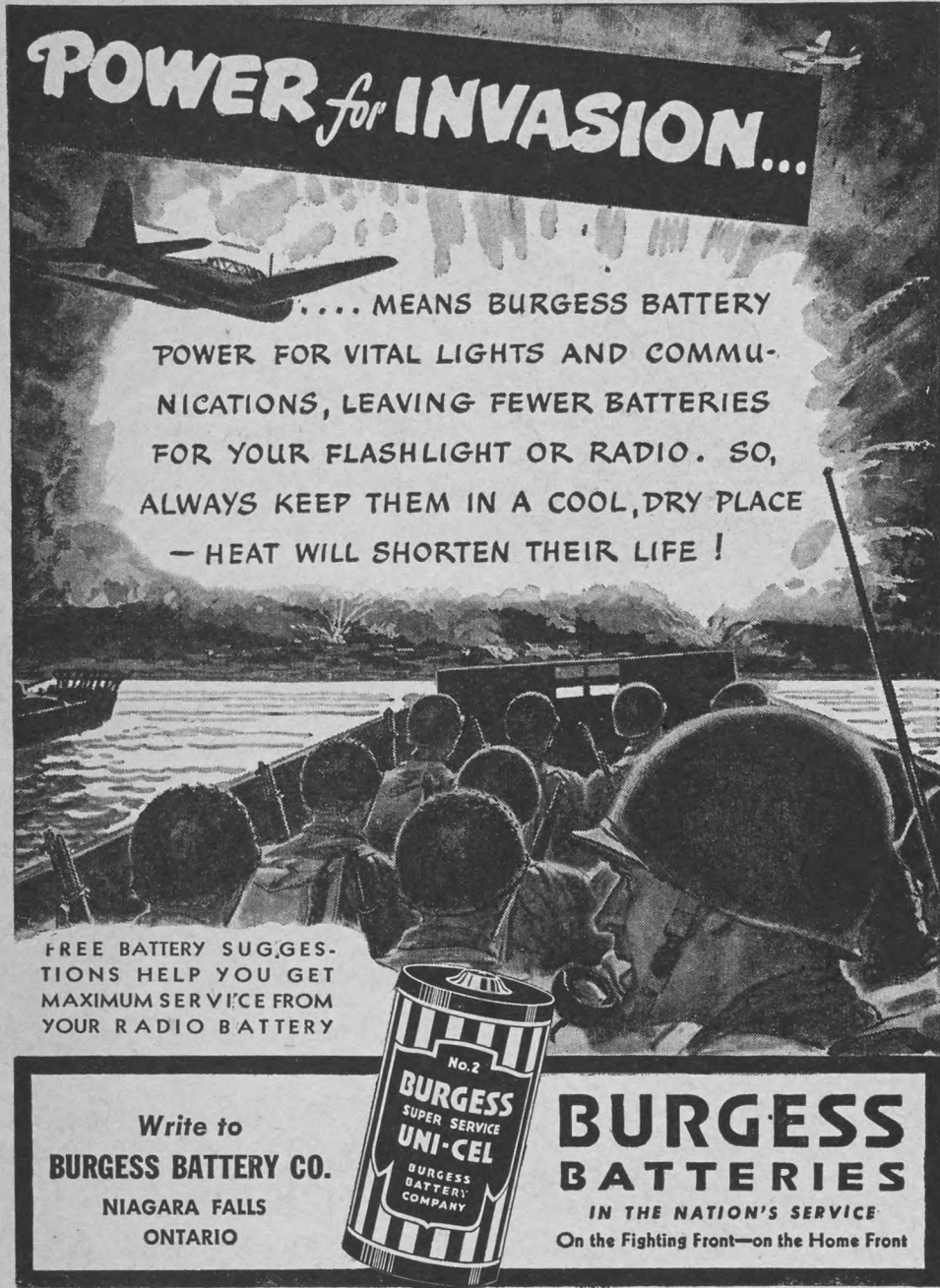
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to the judge who had sentenced me to prison ten years ago. He's retired now—I found him at his club. I told him what I'd uncovered so far. And did I get action! That old judge drove me back to the bank in his own car and he had a heart-to-heart talk with the banker.

"Then the banker looked up the old Ginsberg account. He found that on the day following the Bruce murder, Ginsberg had deposited three thousand dollars in cash. And on the 1934 date, Ginsberg banked one thousand in cash. And on the 1937 date he again banked one thousand in cash."

Evan turned to Wharton and continued: "You got tired of those pay-offs, Wharton. So on your 1940 trip to the mainland you put a stop to it. Yes, there were a million other people in town. But of all that million, only one left town on the first of four dates and returned on each of three others."

"A coincidence," Wharton pleaded desperately.

"A triple coincidence," Evan derided, "like having three wild-goose feathers fall in the same chimney on the same day every third year."

Even then Wharton didn't see just how tightly it wove a noose for him. He heard Pamela say, "Tell him where you next took your list of dates, Evan." Pamela's look was different now. Wharton realized that she'd been conniving with Evan Keith all the while.

"With that square-shooting old judge still battling for me," Evan said, "I went to the Trans-Pacific telephone people. What calls from Frisco to Honolulu on or near those three dates? I found that just before the murder of Ginsberg, Ginsberg called Wharton at Honolulu. Wharton immediately clipped to San Francisco."

Wharton said hoarsely, "What are you going to do about it?"

"It's already been done," Evan told him. "The warrant's been issued. Police are waiting at your car now."

Wharton stepped to the balcony railing. He looked down and saw his car parked in the hotel drive. Four policemen stood by it. Three were of the local force; the other wore the uniform of a San Francisco inspector.

Evan Keith moved over to stand by Pamela. Wharton looked at them and counted ten—not ten pulse beats of discretion, but one for every year he'd stolen from Evan's life; and one for every year he'd waited for Pamela.

Then Wharton turned to see Sam Wang holding out his hat and stick. "You go, please," Wang said.

Canada Eats More

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa recently announced partial results of the study of Canadian food consumption in 1943, as compared with the five-year pre-war period, 1935-39. Figures show that Canadians fared well in the matter of food in 1943, notwithstanding rationing and the export of large quantities of important foods to Britain. The following tables makes for easy examination of the per capita figures for most important food products, particularly for those of animal origin:

Food	Lbs. per Capita	
	1935-39	1943
Fluid Milk	403.3	456.3
Cheese	3.9	3.9
Evaporated Milk	6.0	12.1
Meats (total)	120.1	134.4
Beef	54.1	70.1
Veal	10.4	9.1
Mutton, Lamb	5.5	5.0
Pork	40.4	40.9
Chicken	15.5	18.7
Eggs	30.5	37.8
Butter	30.8	29.6
Sugar, refined	90.6	72.1
Potatoes	191.1	204.7

Lamb for Britain

LAMB has now been added to the meat being shipped by the Meat Board to the United Kingdom. Seaboard prices, offered by the Meat Board, covering lamb carcasses meeting export qualifications, started off with the equivalent of \$23 per 100 pounds in Alberta; \$23.25 in Saskatchewan; \$23.15 in Winnipeg; \$25 in Ontario; and \$24.75 in Montreal. Prices advanced 50 cents per 100 pounds on March 20, and another final advance of 50 cents will be effective on April 24.

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If you have to get up three or more times a night your rest is broken and it's no wonder if you feel old and run down before your time. Kidneys and Bladder troubles often may be the cause of many pains and symptoms simply because the Kidneys may be tired and not working fast enough in filtering and removing irritating excess acids, poisons and wastes from your blood. So if you get up nights or suffer from burning, scanty or frequent passages, leg pains, backache, or nervousness, due to Kidney and Bladder troubles, you'll make no mistake in trying Cystex. Because it has given such joyous, happy results in so high a percentage of cases, Cystex is sold under an agreement of money back on return of empty package unless completely satisfied.

### Cystex

factory to you. Cystex costs only 35¢ at drug-gists, and the money back offer protects you.

## Don't let Sore Shoulders or Collar Gall slow up plowing this spring

• Rub Absorbine in well as soon as swelling or irritation is noticed. Apply Absorbine each day before and after the horse is worked. Be sure that the collar is not torn or lumpy, as this will continue irritation.

Absorbine speeds the blood flow through the injured parts—helps open up small blood vessels, clogged by collar pressure, thus relieving soreness. Swelling usually goes down, within a few hours if Absorbine is applied as soon as injury occurs.

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# MONTHLY COMMENTARY

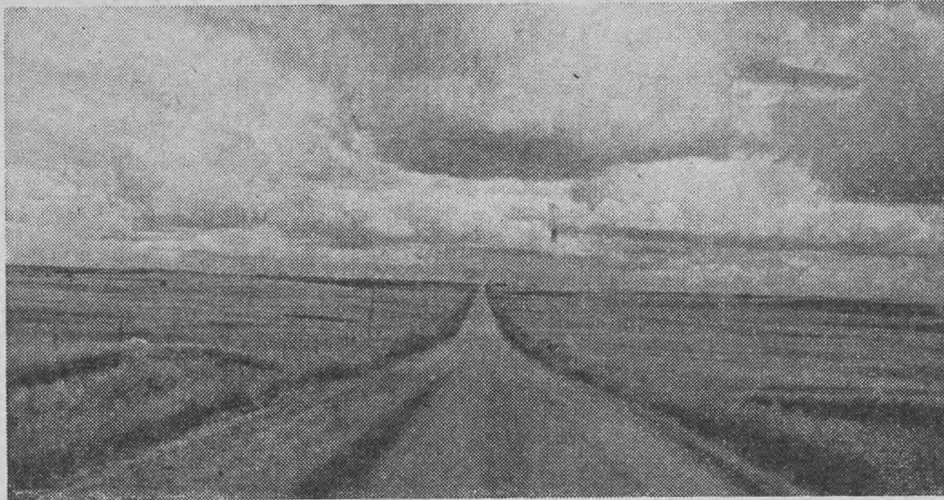
by UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

## Increasing Shipments Make Room for Larger Grain Deliveries

Wheat delivery quotas are now up to 18 bushels per authorized acre at a majority of the points in western Canada. Special preference in wheat shipments has lately been given to those points where there is not yet room in elevators for such a quota and probably before long there will be few points where 18 bushels are not authorized.

Quotas for oats and barley, as well as rye have lately been set at ten bushels per seeded acre. A rapid increase is now to be expected in coarse grains quotas, especially at those points where there is a large quantity yet to be delivered. The demand for all western grain continues to be ahead of railway facilities available for shipping, and it is a difficult problem to determine to what grains and to what shipping points the available cars should be allocated. Lately there has been a considerable increase in the number of cars allotted for movement of oats. That is because the Dominion Feeds Administrator is convinced that it is necessary to get a large quantity of oats forward to eastern Canada for the feeding of livestock there. Feed grain crops in eastern Canada were very low in 1943 and last year very high estimates were made of the quantity of western grain which would have to be sent East. Special shipping arrangements were made through the Feeds Administration of the Dominion Government, which also bought large quantities of oats and barley stored during the winter in Eastern elevators. For a time it seemed as if needs had been over-estimated. Eastern farmers who buy feed grains, do not as a rule, want to do so in large quantities at one time, but want dealers in local towns and villages to keep supplies available on which they may draw from time to time, often taking delivery of no more than a week's requirements at a single time. Naturally also, eastern farmers used up their own grain first before being willing to pay out money for purchase stocks. A few weeks ago Dominion authorities became alarmed less stocks should be insufficient, and as a result large additional quantities are to be moved forward from western country elevators to the head of the lakes for movement east by water. The railways have been requested to put cars for shipment of oats into a selected list of points where there are some large quantities yet to be marketed by farmers. Western oats are wanted in the United States as in eastern Canada, and as the supply is sufficient to take care of both markets, if cars can be supplied, some considerable quantities will continue to go to the United States.

Barley presents a different problem. The demand for it in the United States may be said to be even keener than the demand for other Canadian grains, as is suggested by the current quoted price in Chicago of \$1.28 per bushel. The demand is primarily for malting barley. Malsters in the United States have been willing to buy barley which would not be considered suitable for malting in Canada, largely because malt has been needed not only for beverage purposes but very largely in connection with manufacture of industrial alcohol from wheat, by a process which requires use of certain quantities of malt. No doubt the Canadian Wheat Board has continued to issue permits for the export of barley and to some extent has allowed the allocation of railway cars for movement forward from the country of barley when buyers have accepted samples as suitable for their purposes. No doubt some of the barley so accepted may be found, on arrival at destination, not to be suitable for malting, in which event it would be diverted for feed. But the scarcity of railway cars has been such that the demands of buyers could be met only to a limited extent. Now, because of the de-



"Red Trail into the sunset."

mand for feed in eastern Canada, there is a possibility that further shipments of barley to the United States may be shut off. To embargo such shipments means a serious loss since a car of barley sold in the United States produces approximately \$1,000 more revenue than if it is shipped to eastern Canada for feed. The loss however, tends to fall upon the Government of Canada rather than on the producer. The government has already provided that 15 cents per bushel is to be paid to producers of all western barley delivered during the current crop year, as an advance payment against equalization fees collected when permits are issued for barley exports to the United States. If the total equalization fees collected produce a surplus over what is already paid out, a further payment on this account will be due to farmers. It seems unlikely however that the government will collect enough money on barley permits to cover the cost of the 15-cent payment. In fact, when the government announced the payment of 15 cents a bushel to farmers, it was recognized that a direct loss to the government might result. That prospect was justified on the ground that western farmers should have some compensation for the diversion of large quantities of their grain to eastern Canada instead of it being sold in the much more favorable market in the United States.

A general increase has been made in delivery quotas for oats and barley up to 15 bushels per acre. At a few points the delivery quota for oats has been advanced to 20 bushels. At a number of points the quota for barley has been made open. Farmers with delivery permits for such points are allowed to deliver there, all the barley they wish to sell without restriction. No doubt there will be steady increases in delivery

quotas for oats and barley and it is possible that before July 31st open quotas for these grains will be established, if not at all, at a majority of points in western Canada.

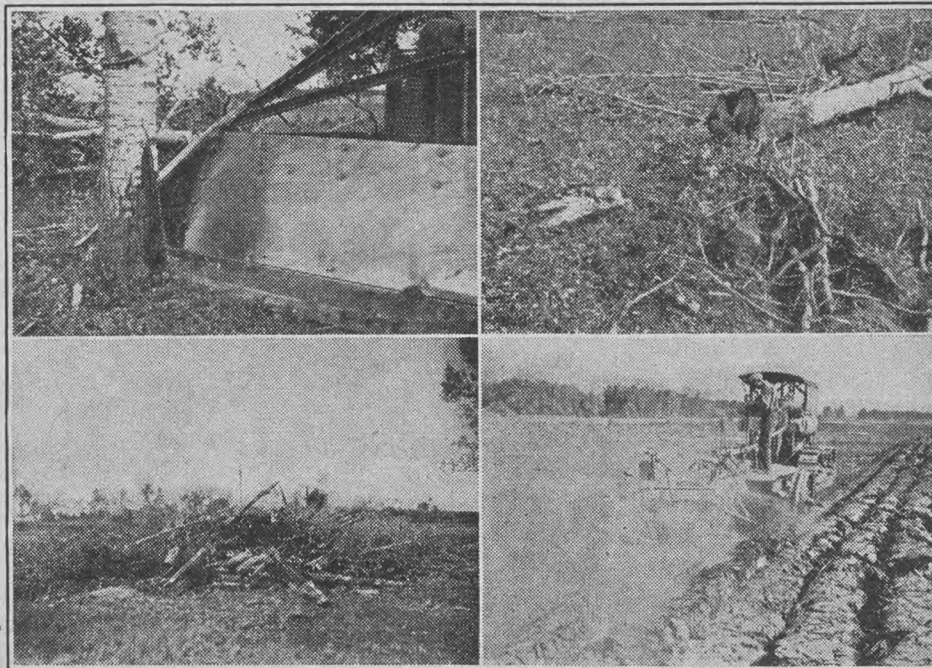
That prospect of increased quotas emphasizes the fact that it is very important for farmers who want to dispose of these grains, to take advantage of elevator space when it becomes available. It cannot be expected that space for these grains will be kept empty very long. For example, if at any point a 15-bushel delivery quota for oats does not bring out enough grain to take care of shipments authorized and to fill up the elevator space, a prompt increase to 20 bushels or higher can be expected. The elevator space that is empty one day on the lower quota may be completely taken up a day or so later when the quota is increased.

Wherever there is an elevator of United Grain Growers Limited, farmers with oats and barley to market will do well to keep in close touch with the elevator agent so they will know when space is available and so that may not lose any opportunity to deliver.

### MORE THAN 50 MILLION DOLLARS — Etc. Concluded from foot of column four.

amount will be credited on account of a mortgage or Agreement for Sale. There will be cases where farmers have completed payments due in connection with mortgages or agreements when either the participation certificates held by others should be returned to them or the money received on them should be paid to them. In due course farmers with such credits accruing to them will no doubt receive an accounting from those who now hold such participation certificates.

Preparing ground for airport at Blackfalds, Alberta. 1, The Bulldozer attacks; 2, The tree laid low; 3, Brush piled for burning; 4, The two-furrow 24-inch gang plow finishes the job.



## More Than 50 Million Dollars on Participation Certificates

Probably most farmers know by this time that the Canadian Wheat Board is preparing to pay out money on participation certificates issued in connection with the wheat crops of 1940, 1941 and 1942. In preparation for the payment, requisition forms have been issued to producers through country elevators. The producer is to fill these up by listing his participation certificates for each crop year, which are to be enclosed with the requisition form and sent in to the Canadian Wheat Board. Cheques will then be issued by the Wheat Board and sent direct to the producer. Immediate payment is not to be expected, as checking of the documents and issuing the cheques will take a considerable time. The Wheat Board intends to deal first with payments on the crop of 1940, and when cheques in this connection have been issued, it will proceed to deal with the crops of 1941 and 1942.

Where mistakes are made in listing certificates, or where some confusion develops in connection with names, addresses, grades or quantities, some delay will be unavoidable. There will be many cases, of course, where farmers have lost or mislaid participation certificates, or some of them. Later arrangements will be made to take care of these. But every one who delivered wheat to the Wheat Board during the crop years in question should be able to count on receiving the money due him. The Wheat Board has many million dollars to distribute, a certain definite sum with respect to every bushel it handled during each of the three crop years. That money has been set aside, and from now on the Wheat Board will be just as anxious to make payments as the producers will be to receive them.

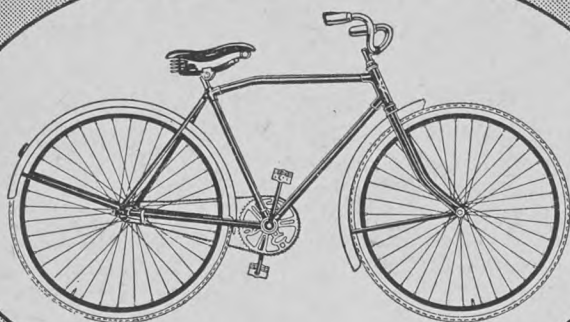
Sometime ago an estimate was published on this page to the effect that the total amount paid on participation certificates would exceed 50 million dollars. It is now evident it will go well beyond that amount, although at the time this page goes to press the total has not been announced. At July 31st last the Wheat Board had a surplus on the accounts of the crops of 1940, 1941 and 1942 of \$39,872,275.00. That amount was disclosed in the annual report of the Canadian Wheat Board for the year ending July 31st, 1943, published a few days ago. The amount shown was calculated on the basis of prevailing market prices on July 31st, 1943, on which day No. 1 Northern wheat at the head of the lakes was quoted at \$1.12 per bushel. At that time the Wheat Board had on hand a total of 205,717,958 bushels from the three crops combined. The Wheat Board continued to make sales as prices continued to rise until September 27th, 1943, the last day of an open market in wheat. As at that date the Canadian government took over from the Wheat Board all remaining stocks of wheat, on the basis of the closing market prices of that date, which was \$1.23½ for No. 1 Northern at the lakehead. Quite evidently sales made by the Wheat Board to the trade and to the government will add a considerable number of millions to the surplus recorded as at July 31st, 1943.

Not all of this money will be paid directly to farmers. Some millions of dollars will no doubt be paid to others holding participation certificates; mortgage companies, landlords, vendors and others to whom participation certificates had been delivered when their shares of different crops had been delivered to the Wheat Board. There will be some such cases in which the producer will have no further interest in participation certificates held by others. In the majority of cases however, such participation certificates will be cashed for account of the producer. Frequently no doubt, the

(Concluded on column 3)



## PORTRAIT OF A "MECHANICAL HANDY-MAN"



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Each C.C.M. bicycle is strongly and accurately built to pedal easily and run smoothly for years . . . built to stand up to the rough riding which you may need to give it. For trouble-free, low-cost transportation you cannot beat a C.C.M.

The war has made it necessary to ration bicycles. The bicycle manufacturers and dealers have instituted a system of voluntary rationing, in co-operation with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. This system directs bicycles to those who are essential users and the farmer has been included. If you need a bicycle, go to your favourite C.C.M. dealer and fill out a Bicycle Purchase Application Form and you should soon have your C.C.M. bicycle, as more materials have been released to provide more bicycles for essential users.

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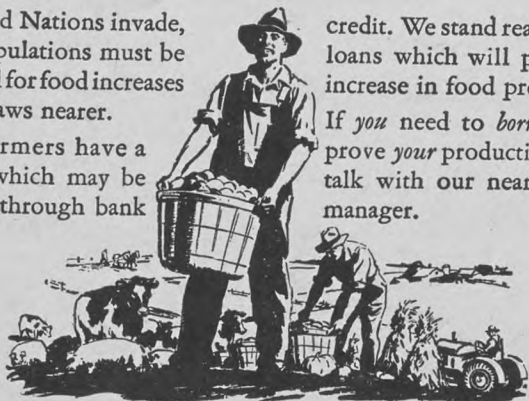
## More FOOD NEEDED As Victory Draws Nearer

As the United Nations invade, famished populations must be fed. The need for food increases as victory draws nearer.

Canadian farmers have a heavy task, which may be made easier through bank

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## NEIGHBORLY NEWS

Contributed by the Elevator Agents of  
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### Sixty-four Years on Same Farm

In older parts of Canada we find farms occupied by one family for many years. It is not usual to find such a long individual farm occupancy in the west as that of James McTavish, of Strathclair. After a continuous occupancy of his farm for 64 years, from homestead days, Mr. McTavish has finally moved, with his family, into Winnipeg, leasing his farm to John Elliot, of Gorrie, Ontario. Such a lengthy occupancy by the same owner must constitute something of a record. Can anyone show a longer one?

\* \* \*

The entire family of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Shoemperlen, of Strathclair, Man., except one girl, have enlisted in Canada's Armed Forces. Four of the boys are fighting in Italy or Mediterranean zone. Clarence is a Major in the Medical Corp in Italy.

Five of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Prus, of Strathclair, have also enlisted in Canada's Armed Forces and are in the active theatres of war.

\* \* \*

In the fall of 1943 Strathclair district formed three groups for the University of Manitoba Adult Education Movement. There has been very interesting and informative information come from these meetings. World events are taking on a greater importance all the time and more people are waking up to the fact that only when all the people take an active interest in government, and seek to gain a better understanding of things, can we properly be said to have a real Canadian democracy. The group under the leadership of J. M. Black, have held their meetings regularly with a full attendance and often including a number of visitors. At the most recent meeting the topic discussed was "The Rise of Asia," a particularly interesting subject which brought forth many constructive ideas.—Strathclair, Man.

### Local Livestock Shipments

Considerable livestock has been shipped from Innisfail this winter. The local stock buyer has been purchasing on an average of \$3,000 worth per day for the last six weeks. This does not include the large portion that is shipped daily to Calgary by truck. At a recent weekend the stock yards were full of some excellent Hereford steers. They would have an approximate value of around \$17,000.—Innisfail, Alta.

### The Lonesome Wolf

"The Call of the Wilds" was answered when Olaf Olson, a trapper of this district recently lost his dog. A short way from the cabin Mr. Olson saw the tracks of a large timber wolf and gave his dog up for lost. However, two weeks later the dog returned and was locked in the stable. His pal the timber wolf still lurks in the bush surrounding the cabin waiting for the return of her chosen mate.—Birch River, Man.

### Loses Home in Fire

The menace of fire and the need of taking every possible precaution was brought home to the people of this district recently when during a high wind the home of Oliver Davis, local farmer of this district, was destroyed by fire. Very few articles were saved owing to the velocity of the wind at the time. The fire started from the chimney.—Southminster, Sask.

Pastoral scene on the farm of H. Haarstad, at Bentley, Alberta.







Sunset in the Parklands of Alberta.

**Eighty-seven Years of Combined Service**

Three United Grain Growers elevator agents at adjoining towns in Alberta have an aggregate of 87 years of service with the Company.

William Fisher, Stettler, Alberta, 27 years of service, started his grain buying career at Lanfine, Alberta, in 1917, with the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company. He was moved to Compeer, Alberta, in 1923, and to Stettler, 1935.

N. O. Allenson, Red Willow, Alberta, 33 years of service, started buying grain in 1911, with the Grain Growers' Grain Company at Norquay, Sask. He moved to Stettler, Alberta 1919, and to Red Willow 1921. This appears to be a record for a grain buyer employee in the Western division of the U.G.G.

J. P. Rasmussen, Donalda, Alberta, 27 years' service, started with the Grain Growers' Grain Company at Stornoway, Sask., 1917. He was moved to Stenen, Sask. 1920, and to Donalda 1923. The unique part of Mr. Rasmussen's service developed last year when the company acquired the Gillespie line of elevators, resulting in a duplication at Donalda. At 63 years of age he was called upon to operate two elevators due to manpower shortage!—*Stettler, Alta.*

**Pancakes Worth \$100!**

The local Red Cross unit made a splendid success of the Pancake Social, the raffle of an overseas parcel and a recent dance held at the home of Mrs. F. Cockerill. These three events netted close to \$100.—*Gunton, Man.*

**Single Flax Load Brings \$520 Cash**

One truckload of flax belonging to Robert Ault was delivered to the United Grain Growers elevator here by C. Bassain, trucker, and realized a value which is believed to be an all-time record in this district. The load measured out at 244 bushels, and \$520 was paid Mr. Ault for it at the U.G.G. elevator. Mark Elvin is the U.G.G. agent at this point.

**Celebrate Fiftieth Anniversary**

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Allen celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding with a dinner at their home near Westlock, attended by members of their family and relatives.

They were married in Seaforth, Ont., on February 21, 1894, and came to Edmonton ten years later, taking up residence at their present farm home in 1906.

Prior to their anniversary, Mr. and Mrs. Allen were honored, by members of the Old Timers' association, who presented them with a bedspread at the association's annual banquet and dance.

Mr. Allen is a shareholder of United Grain Growers Limited.—*Westlock, Alta.*

**Junior Grain Club Organized**

Organization of the Clive Junior Grain Club got away to a good start when 19 enthusiastic boys and girls of the district gathered at a meeting in the I.O.O.F. Hall.

E. Birdsall, district agriculturist, attended the meeting and outlined the rules and regulations. He also encouraged the members by a talk on the possibilities of a well organized club.

Following officers were elected: president, Albert Wagner; vice-president, James Baker; secretary, Thelma

Herbert. R. H. Kane, U.G.G. agent, was chosen as leader; E. H. Joslin and E. L. Kenworthy as senior committee.

Following a brief discussion on varieties, a vote was taken and the majority favored Eagle Oats.

Hopes run high that good seed will be available.—*Clive, Alta.*

**To Be Connected With Pacific Coast**

Dawson Creek, starting point of the famous Alaska highway, rejoices in the good tidings that it is to be connected with the Pacific Coast. The construction of this outlet from Dawson Creek to Prince George, a distance of 274 miles, is to get underway in the spring.

Before the start of the Alaska highway the town's population was 700. It is now 2,300 in the incorporated area, and 3,000 more in the adjacent subdivision. These figures do not include the men in the army or in civilian construction camps.

Assessments figures are about three times what they were a year ago. The town is free of debt, and plans for permanent improvements such as concrete sidewalks, standard street lights, and possible asphalt streets are being made.

In the recent Red Cross drive Dawson Creek files its claim as the first town to go over the top by over-subscribing its quota by some \$700 on the first day of the drive.—*Dawson Creek, B.C.*

**Splendid Red Cross Effort**

At the annual "Queenstown Milo" Red Cross auction sale over 500 donated articles were put up for auction—horses, pigs, cattle, all kinds of poultry, sheep, goats, furniture, vegetables, registered seed wheat, coarse grains, home cooking and preserves, were some of the many donations put up for sale. The sale together with cash donations realized some \$2,600.

Miss Lilly Chow who was for two years a prisoner of war at Hong Kong was a guest speaker and auctioned off a box of apples for a total amount of \$21.25—eight of the apples were sold for \$1.00 each.

A quilt which was donated by Wm. Zaytsoffson was raffled at the dance in the evening and realized \$106.25—this amount is an "extra" not included in the original total.

The Milo Cadet Corps gave valuable assistance in the handling of the various items sold and the Queenstown ladies served hot stew, hot dogs, pie, coffee, etc., continuously during the day.

Commodore Allen as auctioneer of the sale was assisted during the day by R. M. Allen, Joe Gerding, of Vulcan, and Mr. Beechman, of Milo.—*Queenstown, Alta.*

**Practical Community Service**

Two enterprising men in this district in the persons of Jas. Ward and Leon Jolliffe are giving their time in helping to make the children better prepared to face what lies ahead of them.

Mr. Ward has organized and assumed the leadership of a calf club at Deepdale. There are ten members, and after a while this promises to be a real live club.

Mr. Jolliffe is training and supervising the boys of the school in woodwork. These lessons are given in Mr. Jolliffe's well equipped workshop on his farm.

Their efforts are all the more appreciated when it is remembered how precious is a farmer's time these days.—*Deepdale, Man.*

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● Why not let us keep your war-bonds here in our vaults, and clip the coupons for you? We have a regular system for taking care of bonds on their interest-due dates. It would save you a lot of bother. Your account will be credited with the amount due on the date named. The charge is nominal — 25¢ per annum for bonds up to a value of \$250. . . . one tenth of one per cent. for larger amounts.

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THAN ANY OTHER LEADING CLEANSER  
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141	"	"	"	B	221	"	F
151	"	"	"	C	253	"	G
157	"	"	"	D	300	"	H

\*2-quart size aluminum pan

The cleansers identified above by letters, along with Old Dutch Cleanser, account for over 90% of all the cleansers sold in the United States and Canada.



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Even if we were allowed to make all the Renfrew Cream Separators we could, there would still be an insufficient number to supply all of Canada's 733,600 farms. Dairy products are essential for Victory. Do not take a chance on loss of income—reduction in subsidy—or interference with essential butter production.

Shortage of materials and labour have reduced the number available for immediate delivery. So keep your Separator in good condition.

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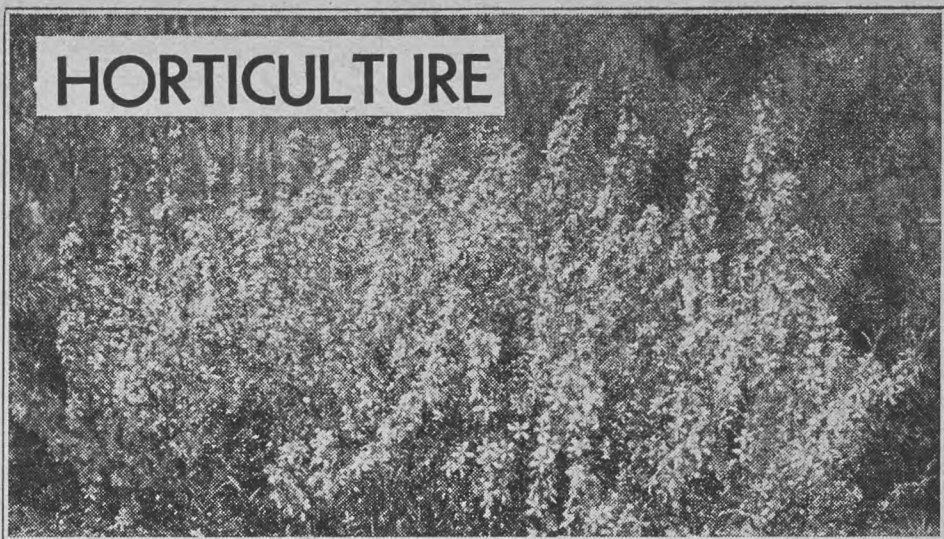
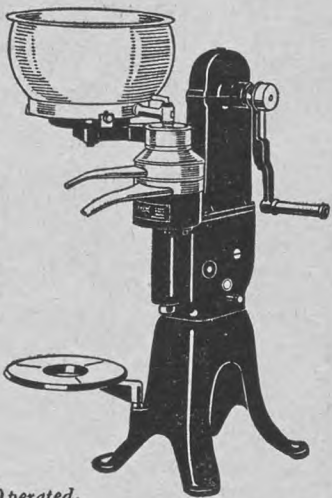
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Tall-growing, showy, ornamental hybrid between the Dwarf Russian almond and P. Japonica produced by F. L. Skinner.

### A New Ornamental Hybrid

IN western Canada, where the choice varieties of ornamental cherries and almonds that are so largely cultivated in western Europe and the eastern States, are not hardy, we are finding that some of the hybrids of the Dwarf Russian almond (P. Tenella) are highly ornamental.

Our photograph shows one of the more recent of these hybrids, having as its other parent the Manchurian P. Japonica. This hybrid, raised at Dropmore, grows considerably taller than either parent, the original seedling being now six feet tall and fully as much across. Both in foliage and flowers it is intermediate between the parents. The fruits, very sparingly produced, are like small green apricots, half an inch in diameter, while those of P. Japonica are quite smooth and a brilliant red in color.

The flowers of P. Japonica are hidden to a certain extent by the foliage, while those of the hybrid are all readily visible and a bright rosy-red in color.

It comes into bloom about two weeks later than P. Tenella and stays showy much longer than the more fertile parents.—F. L. Skinner, Dropmore, Man.

The depth of planting vegetable seed is important. On heavy soils place the seed at a depth three times the diameter of the seed. For sandy soil, this is increased to five times the diameter of the seed. Drills for planting the small seeded sorts can be made with a hoe handle, and for large seeds, the corner of the hoe is handy. In all cases the seeds should be placed deeply enough to insure that they contact moist soil. If your soil is heavy, firm it down with the back of the rake along the newly seeded rows. On light soils, the rows should be tramped down to encourage rapid germination.

Soil that is inclined to crust over before the seed has germinated should have the crusts broken up over the rows by tamping lightly with the back of the rake. Cultivate shallowly and close to the seeded rows as soon as the young plants show plainly. The Barker hand-cultivator and the wheel hoe are very useful for early cultivations.

The value of well-rotted manure is most important in the prairie garden. Not only is it necessary before plowing, but it also serves as an excellent mulch between the vegetable rows during dry and hot weather. Fresh manure is undesirable and may prove harmful.

With the general shift from livestock to power farming, in many prairie districts, manure may be scarce. In such cases the use of home-made synthetic manure is advised. One way of doing this is to make a compost pile of straw and farm litter. A more effective method is to make a small silo in the lowest, out-of-the-way part of the farmyard. Surface drainage should provide ample moisture to rot the straw. A little poultry or cow manure and about 50 pounds of super phosphate mixed with the straw will encourage fermentation. The mixture must be well tramped. A pit 8x10x4 feet in size when full should yield enough humus for one garden application covering one-third to one-half acre. Synthetic manure, if started in April, should be ready for use by next fall, when the garden is plowed.

The tomato plants intended for the 1944 garden ought to be flourishing in the window-sill boxes by mid-April. At the end of the month the plants must have more room. Separate containers such as 3½-inch clay pots are desirable. If a large quantity of plants are grown they can be planted two inches apart into flat boxes. Water the plants only as they become dry. Give them full sunlight and a moderately warm (65 to 72 degrees Fahr.) room.

### April Garden Suggestions

By CHARLES WALKOF

Dominion Experimental Station, Morden

MAKE full use of the April showers in your 1944 garden. Vegetables such as onions, peas, radish, lettuce, early carrots and late cabbage should be seeded as soon as the land can be worked. As all these are small seeds they must be seeded shallowly, that is, ½ to 1-inch deep. It is important that they be in the soil when the spring rains fall, to get them started early.

Some gardens may still be unplowed as this is read. Get them worked up as soon as the soil is dry enough and be sure to use generous supplies of thoroughly rotted manure. It will help to condition the land. Harrow heavy land while the lumps still have some moisture in them and use a light packer if the soil is sandy. A fine, smooth seedbed helps to insure garden success.

Plant the seed sparingly—five or six seeds to every foot of row is ample—and the necessity of thinning the plants is eliminated later on. There will be plenty of other work requiring attention. Vegetables that grow too thickly give low yields, poor quality and in the case of carrots, beets, parsnips, poorly shaped roots.

### Top-working Fruit Trees

By Dr. J. S. SHOEMAKER  
Professor of Horticulture  
University of Alberta, Edmonton

THOUSANDS of hardy fruit trees of inferior quality now growing across the prairie provinces could easily, quickly, and desirably be top-worked to better sorts. This statement does not mean that a tender or late variety will be made hardier or that the fruit will ripen early enough here, because top-working does not bring about such effects. It is possible, however, to convert hardy trees of the Siberian crab grown from seed, to varieties with fruit of larger size, better quality, and adequate hardiness.

In general, the top-worked trees will have as a base the root system and lower framework of seedlings of the Siberian crab, or of a hardy type with

wide-angled, strong crotches such as Garnet, or of a variety of proven thriftiness of tree but which has fruit that is not equal to that of improved varieties of good hardiness. The most suitable varieties to graft or place on top of the foundation framework will differ in various parts or zones of the prairie provinces. Careful attention has been given to the preparation of varietal lists for different zones, and successful top-working depends, in turn, on suitable varieties as found in recommended lists.

Grafting is done in the dormant season in late winter or early spring when there are no leaves on the tree, or after growth starts. If done too

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### PREMIUM LIVER PATTIES

- |                   |   |                                     |
|-------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 pound liver     | 1 cup fine Christie's Premium Soda Cracker crumbs | 2 tablespoons chopped celery leaves |
| 1 cup water       | 1 egg, beaten                                     | 2 tablespoons chopped green pepper  |
| 2 small onions    | 1 teaspoon salt                                   | 1 tablespoon lemon juice            |
| ½ cup liver stock | ½ teaspoon pepper                                 |                                     |

Place liver in water in shallow pan. Cover and simmer for five minutes over low flame. Drain water and reserve ½ cup for stock. Grind liver and onions. Pour stock over Christie's Premium Soda Cracker crumbs and add to ground liver with remaining ingredients. Mix well. Shape into 8 patties and brown in hot fat. The flaky goodness of Christie's Premium Soda Crackers brings out the full flavor of other foods. Adds extra relish to salads, soups, cheese or fruit spreads. Always keep a package or two on hand.

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the cions may dry out or become dislodged before a good union occurs. In fact, best results may be obtained by grafting when the trees are in bloom or slightly later. The cion wood must be kept from drying out and dormant until it is used. Cions must, therefore, be cut well before growth starts. Having the cions in proper condition is more important than the exact time the work is done, and if the cions have not been well preserved or have started to grow, the chances for success are poor.

A reconstructed tree should be kept in mind when top-working. Every branch need not be top-worked, but there should be enough to provide a good framework for the new variety. Grafting three to four branches may be enough in some cases and six to eight may be best in others, depending on such factors as the age of the tree and the system of training practised.

A few branches may be left untouched until a year or two after grafting. The purpose of these "safety," "feeder," or "nurse" branches is to carry on the growth of the tree during the first season or so. This encourages hardening, or early ripening of the wood, because, by reducing growth of shoots from the cions, more of the invigorating effect of cutting back goes into the branches instead of into the cions. Some shading to prevent sunscald, but not excessive shading by the branches, is beneficial.

There is some difference of opinion as to whether it is best to top-work large trees entirely in one year. One school of thought is that it is better to take at least two years, because of the severe pruning incidental to the grafting, particularly cleft grafting. The centre and top branches are top-worked the first season, otherwise the graft may be shaded too much; the side and lower portions are worked in succeeding years.

The other view is that greater success results when the tree is top-worked entirely in one season. Sufficient cions are grafted in the top of the tree to make the framework of a new top, and the work from then on consists simply in removal of the old feeder branches and pruning of the new cion growth. If a grower does not finish the tree in one year, he may not get at it the second year to complete his job; and the cions he did set will get crowded out by the growth of the original tree.

When the tree to be top-worked has branches one to two inches in diameter, the best procedure to use is cleft grafting (see illustration). One cion is inserted where the diameter of the stub is one inch or slightly less. With a large diameter, up to about two inches, two cions are inserted, one at each side of the cleft. This is a "safety first" practice, but there is also the advantage that if the two cions grow, the healing of the wound may be more rapid.

When two cions of unequal size are used, the larger one should be inserted first; otherwise the smaller cion may drop out when the larger one is put in. It is advisable to cut the cion so that the lower bud will be on the outside near the end of the stub of the stock, because there is greater activity in the tissues near the bud than between the buds.

A place is selected for the graft where the wood is straight-grained and free from knots or scars for several inches below the cut, to insure a straight even cut. The cut surface of the stub should be horizontal rather than vertical, otherwise the lower cion may grow up into and interfere with the upper.

If two cions are used and both "take," they should be left until the healing process is completed. Proper pruning of the cions keeps the cion which is to be removed from interfering with the growth of the one to be left, eliminates sharp-angled, weak crotches, and promotes good unions. After the cions have made a year's growth, each stock should be inspected and one cion selected, by reason of its growth or location, as the one that will become the permanent branch. The other should be pruned back, perhaps to six or eight inches so that it will not interfere with the development of the permanent one. Leave just enough growth to keep its side of the stock alive; it should usually be removed the second spring after grafting to avoid a bad fork. The permanent cion is also likely to need some pruning, especially if it has made a long growth. The suckers that develop around the grafts should be removed.

One should be sure in grafting that the cions or the stock to be top-worked were not damaged during the winter. Damaged wood, when cut, will be dark brown in color.



Above: Top-worked tree in a young Okanagan Valley orchard, two grafts being indicated by the pointing fingers. Below: Young double-worked trees at Morden to get trunk hardiness of one variety combined with fruit quality of another.—Guide photos.

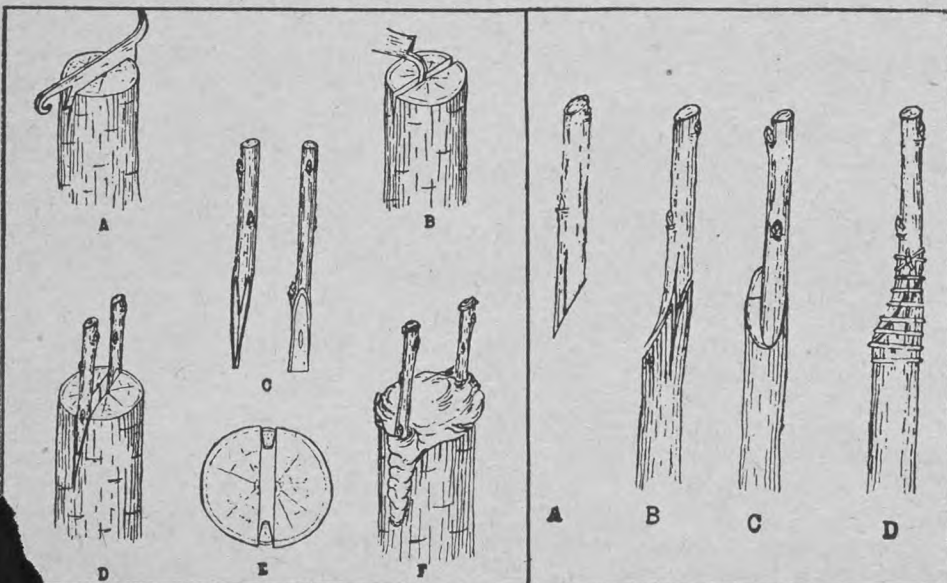


Fig. 1: Cleft graft. (A) Branch cut to stub and chisel inserted for the cleft; (B) holding the cion open; (C) properly cut cions; (D) cions inserted (note position of lower bud); (E) cross-section of stub with cions inserted; (F) all exposed cut surfaces waxed.  
Fig. 2: Whip graft. (A) Slit made to one side of centre; (B) joining cion and stock; (C) the two cions must be flush on one side at least; (D) joined parts tied (wax should then be applied).  
Article next month will deal with whip grafting.—Author's drawings.

## Questions

Q. (Mrs. W. McK., Vancouver, B.C.): Will you please advise me how I can cultivate my own carrot and onion seed?

A. Select sound, healthy roots of carrots, and bulbs of onions, of the type you wish. Plant out as soon as spring temperatures rise to the point that new growth is starting. Set the carrot so that the crown is neatly covered with soil. Set the onion bulb three inches deep so that the seed stalks will have support. If seed stalks show signs of breaking over, support them with stakes. Harvest carrot seed from time to time as it ripens. The central "bird-nests" of seed will be ready first. Harvest the onion seed when the seed coat becomes black.

Q. (T.B., Regina, Sask.): Is the European Mountain-ash as hardy as the native.

A. The European is considerably less hardy than forms native to Manitoba and the Eastern Rocky Mountains. The Decora form of native is particularly beautiful in fruit. It does best when grown in bush form rather than with one unbranched main trunk. The strain from the mountains tends more to tree form.

Q. (A.R.B., McLeod, Alta.): What are some of the good shrubs for foundation planting?

A. Among such are Threelobe spirea, Germander spirea, Oriental spirea, Froebel spirea, sweetberry honeysuckle, Pygmy caragana, European cotoneaster, dwarf spindle-bush, Scotch rose, lead plant, shrubby cinquefoil, and dwarf types of Rocky Mountain Juniper.

Q. (Mr. T. R., Winnipeg, Man.): My cacti and yucca were planted in a well fertilized garden. Some of them have rotted off. What is wrong?

A. Cacti and yucca, even where they carry the most abundant hardiness, are likely to collar rot on rich ground that is moist. They require rather lean, gritty soil. On better land they should be set on mounds or on slopes from which all surface water runs off. Moreover, they should be surrounded with a layer of coarse sand or fine gravel, about half an inch deep. This is to assure aeration of the plant crowns and collars.

Q. (Mrs. R.R., Young, Sask.): We wish to start a saskatoon hedge from seed this spring, how should we go about it?

A. The surest method is to purchase transplanted stock from a nursery firm. Set the plants about 18 inches apart. Cut the tops back to a height of four to six inches. By clipping, shape the developing hedge to conic shape. If the wild bushes are used, it is necessary to trim off all tops to ground level, to be sure of getting an even establishment.

Q. (Mrs. H. L. W., Stettler, Alta.): Can chokecherries, saskatoons and silver willow be transplanted in spring? What is the best way to transplant these plants?

A. Yes. Transplanting should be done in April, or earliest May. Cut back the top of the bushes to a height of four inches or less. It is an advantage to have considerable soil remain adhering to the roots during the moving. Keep roots moist at all times. Saskatoons start best if cut off level with the ground.

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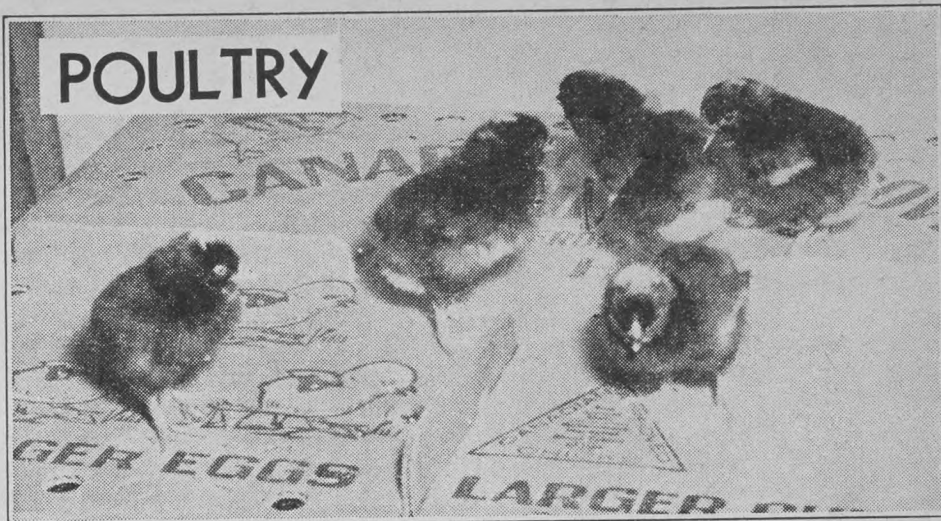
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## POULTRY



Temperature control is as important as good feeding for the growth of young chicks.

### Fuel for Brooding

THE selection of suitable fuel is an important consideration when coal burning brooder stoves are used. Hard coal of chestnut size, on account of the steady heat provided and its lasting qualities, became a popular fuel for this purpose. Hard coal is imported from the United States and only a limited supply was available in 1943. Due to the restricted exports before navigation closed last fall, it is very doubtful if any hard coal can be purchased in the West for use this spring. Those who have been accustomed to using anthracite coal for brooding chicks will have to resort to a substitute in 1944.

Last year, due to the shortage of hard coal, the Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Lethbridge conducted tests with different fuels and mixtures of fuels to determine their suitability for use in brooder stoves. In the tests at Ottawa, anthracite coal of chestnut size was used as a standard for purposes of comparison. Their findings show that coal, either hard or soft, should be of approximately chestnut size and free from slack for use in brooder stoves. Coal of pea size packs too closely in the firepot and allows too little draft for satisfactory burning. Coal that is much larger than chestnut size forms an open structure in the firepot and the fire supplies heat for only a limited time. Bituminous coal (Rachel and similar kinds) in the chestnut size gave good results when the coked mass was thoroughly broken up at each firing. After the coked mass was broken up the fire was allowed to burn freely for a short time before fresh fuel was added. If the coked mass is not disturbed the unburned fuel forms a bridge and the fire is likely to die out or to supply too little heat. With this type of fuel it was found necessary during cold weather to give attention to the fire early in the morning, in the late afternoon, again at about ten p.m. and once during the night.

At Lethbridge it was found that stoves with large fuel capacity were most satisfactory for burning the softer coals. Stoves with straight sides or larger at the bottom than at the top were preferable. Pipes of five or six-inch diameter were found necessary to provide the desired amount of draft. For best results the pipes should go directly from the stove through the roof in the centre of the building. A damper in the pipe is necessary to control the draft.

### Artificial Brooding of Chicks

MOST chicks that are reared are now being brooded by artificial means. For those who have suitable equipment the task is greatly simplified. The importance of a good building for the purpose cannot be over-emphasized. One that is well constructed is the most economical in the long run. It simplifies the problem of maintaining a uniform temperature and is more economical to heat. The building should be well lighted so the chicks will readily find their supply of feed and drink. Provision is needed for some ventilation, though only a limited intake of outside air is needed during the stage when the chicks are young. Brooder houses on skids and those with wooden floors should be well banked on the outside to prevent floor drafts.

The maintaining of a suitable temperature, especially during the first two

weeks is one of the "musts" in successful brooding. No errors in this regard can occur if heavy losses due to chilling are to be avoided. A temperature of 95 to 100 degrees Fahr. is required during the first week, but a slightly lower temperature is satisfactory during the second week. If a thermometer is being used to test the temperature, the bulb should be suspended to a position two inches from the floor and directly under the edge of the hover. The chicks themselves will indicate whether the temperature is too high or too low. When the temperature is correct the chicks arrange themselves in a ring slightly larger than the diameter of the hover. If the temperature is too low the chicks crowd toward the stove and if too high they seek a position a considerable distance from it. When cold, chicks are noisy, when comfortable they are quiet.

For best results no more than 300 chicks should be brooded in one pen, and an allowance of one square foot of floor space provided for each four chicks. After the chicks are two weeks old, one square foot to each three chicks will be needed to avoid over-crowding. Adequate preparation of the brooder house, stove, and equipment helps to prevent unnecessary losses.

### Sour Crop

SHORTLY after the snow disappears in the spring, the breeding turkeys, especially the males, may exhibit a droopy or unthrifty appearance. Upon examination the birds may be found to have an impacted, or sour crop. The condition may be due to the birds picking up spoiled feed exposed after the snow has melted, or it may be a seasonal ailment due to an entirely different cause. Usually there is considerable gas in the crop and the breath has an offensive odor. A change to more tempting and palatable feed will sometimes effect a recovery. Where a change of feed does not give relief, the bird should be caught and held in an inverted position while the crop is massaged. The massaging will cause the contents of the crop to be expelled through the mouth. Following this treatment the bird should be given a solution of baking soda and water, using about a dessertspoonful of soda and sufficient warm water to dissolve it. A solution of potassium permanganate given in a similar way is also good for correcting a sour condition of the crop. With stubborn cases the massaging and soda or permanganate treatment may have to be repeated. A small dose of Epsom salts may also have to be given before the bird will commence eating normally. The ailment is most common during the breeding season and prompt action is necessary to prevent the loss of valuable birds.

### Approval Policies

AT the National Poultry Conference held in Ottawa, the need for standardizing the turkey approval and banding policies now in operation in the different provinces throughout Canada was discussed. The approval plan now used in western Canada was favored as a basis for the new unified policy. More stress on accepted market type and less on plumage color in the selection of breeding stock was also recommended. The development of the broad-breasted type of turkey necessitates also a revision of present dressed turkey standards.



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## AND THE TOWN TALKED

Continued from page 11

Of course, she's just a parrot for her husband. But she's got a tongue of her own, let me tell you! She comes right out with whatever she has to say, no matter who's listening. But she came near getting in it this afternoon, if ever a woman did. She was telling us that Fred Stowell ought to keep his eye on his wife running around with this Colin Messenger, instead of trying to run other people's affairs, when—what do you think? In walks Fred Stowell himself! Heavens, you should've seen it, Sadie! His eyes were like holes in a blanket, I swear they were. Anyhow, he must have heard what Mrs. Creed was saying, because he just came in and then stood and smiled at her, and then he told her to quit taking in any more clothes because they had enough now and what they needed most was dry kindling and kerosene and bedding. She didn't say a word, she was that flustered. Then—honest, Sadie, I was scared! He put both his fists down on that long table and leaned across toward Mrs. Creed, and what do you think he said? He said—and he didn't look at the rest of us—he said, 'You're a woman, Mrs. Creed, and this happens to be a church.' That was all. With that he straightened up and swung round and made for the door. He was just going out when in came that little Ferguson boy—the minister's kid."

Priscilla stopped to draw a deep breath.

"And what?" asked Sadie.

"It was a telephone call for Doctor Stowell. There was an explosion in the foundry and one man was killed and another one was hurt bad and wouldn't have anybody touch him but Fred. Fred dashed out without saying anything. Imagine, Sadie—him going out maybe to operate on a man right after hearing his wife talked about like that!"

"I wonder how it turned out," Sadie said anxiously, her face pale. "I'd hate to think—"

"So would I," Priscilla nodded, as Sadie hesitated, at a loss. "But nothing'll happen, I know. Fred's head is screwed on pretty tight. I wonder how that dance at the Stowell's will come off tomorrow night. It's the first party they've given since Elsbeth came into the house."

"It's for the flood fund, of course. And Elsbeth says it was the Judge who thought of the idea. He's a pretty cute old boy, Judge Stowell. From what Elsbeth said, I'm sure he's putting it on tomorrow night so that it'll have to be held in the Stowell house. There isn't any place else to hold it. The country club basement is full of water and there isn't any room in the community hall, because it's full of beds."

Priscilla chuckled. "I never thought of that. You mean—he's using the benefit dance—in his house—just for a show-down?"

"Well, what do you think? He talked her into being the hostess for the evening. Beth told me that herself. He wants to see how the pack will act. They can't refuse to come—it being for charity, and everything. I'd give fifty dollars to be there, just to see how they'll take Elsbeth—and how she'll take them."

Priscilla picked a slice of raw potato out of the dish on the table beside her and ate it. "If she'd only put on a dance for them!" she giggled. "Well, I've got to get along. I'll drop around with some of that currant jelly for your ma tomorrow, Sadie."

At a little past midnight, Nurse Moffatt, at the reception desk, and young Nurse Severn who was still tender and impressionable, watched the tall figure of Doctor Frederick Stowell vanish down the quiet, dim corridor of the hospital and disappear through the entrance doors. The two nurses exchanged glances, the older observing that the eyes of the younger were suspiciously moist.

"No good crying about it, Severn,"



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Miss Moffatt said. "If anyone could have saved the man, Doctor Stowell would have done it."

"I know that," the younger nurse murmured softly. "There was no chance. But he looked so desperately tired when he was through. He—"

"Look in at 213," Nurse Moffatt interrupted.

As she spoke, Doctor Creed approached from the direction of the operating room. Even in the subdued light his face showed an unmistakable smirk. He nodded off-handedly and continued his way to the main entrance.

"Old Snoops," Nurse Severn whispered as she turned away.

Outside, in the faintly starlit driveway, Frederick Stowell found his car and sat in it for some minutes before he thought to put it in motion. Weariness surged over him in great, heavy, pressing waves. Automatically it came to him that he would have to be careful driving home. He started his car.

Creed had been skulking about, of course—on some feeble pretext. Well, let him gloat, now! Doctor Stowell had bungled a job. That would be something for Creed's horse-faced wife to tell her friends tomorrow. Not that it mattered, really. Frederick knew the truth of it. Anderson knew it too. Anderson had been there, assisting—and later had congratulated him. An internal hemorrhage was something else again—something that laughed at you just when you were beginning to draw a breath of relief! Heine's number had been up—that was the simple, surgical, bloody truth! Frederick pressed his knuckle against his eyes. There was a pain somewhere back of them, and another crawling along between his ribs down on his right side.

This benefit party tomorrow night—he'd have to freshen up for it somehow, he supposed. Since Colin Messenger's return a week ago, Frederick's work had given him little time at home. He had seen very little of his cousin. He had seen very little of Elsbeth, in fact, during the past few days. He had trusted her to understand that he was not wilfully neglecting her. But how much of him did she really understand?

Until this afternoon he had actually felt grateful to Colin for arriving at a time when he could be useful in diverting Elsbeth, saving her from the boredom that idleness had forced upon her. She had told him briefly of Colin's accounts of his travels, accounts that had an Arabian Nights magic about them. And Frederick had grinned, knowing his cousin.

Now, vulnerable from fatigue and an unavoidable failure that mocked man's power over death, he was suddenly beset by a humiliating doubt. A long-ago phrase of Elsbeth's came rushing back at him through the year. "The low sun," she had said. The low sun! In contrast with himself, what was Colin Messenger but another low sun, picturesque, romantic, foot-loose and fancy-free.

When he reached home, only the hall light was burning. Upstairs, he listened for a hopeful moment at Elsbeth's door, but there was no sound from within. And when he entered his own room he wondered out of a grey mesh enveloping fatigue just what it was he would have talked to her about, anyhow.

At seven in the morning, when the maid knocked on his door to awaken him, he felt as if he had been beaten during the night. Every bone in his body flamed with pain as he roused himself and looked with resentful disbelief at the clock. A warning voice within him counseled that these were symptoms of which he should take heed, but in the sharp recollection that he was due at the Mercy Hospital over in Hampden at eight o'clock, he throttled the voice and hauled himself by sheer will out of the bed. A bracing shower, a hot cup of coffee, and he would be fit as ever.

It was with a feeling of disappointment—quite unreasonable, of course, since Elsbeth never joined him at his early breakfast these days—that he finally threw himself into his coat and started for the door. Then he heard her voice on the stair landing.

He looked up and saw her, pale and oddly tense in her dark blue silk robe that made her seem like a slender boy. "Frederick!"

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She came quickly down the stairway, her robe gathered about her.

"Good morning, Beth," he said. "I'm in a hurry to get over to Hampden. Young Laidlaw wants me to help with an appendix."

"Just a minute, darling," she said. "I waited up for you until after one last night. Then I didn't get to sleep for hours. I heard you come in and I did so want to talk to you, but I knew you must have been tired out."

"I was a bit sunk," he admitted. "That emergency didn't come off so well."

"Heine Holtz?"

"He passed out—on the table. Internal hemorrhage."

"Oh, dear! I'm so sorry!"

"Couldn't be helped. Are you feeling fit—for tonight?"

"I wanted to talk to you about that. I don't feel the least bit comfortable about it, really I don't. The Judge is so sweet—and so well-meaning about it, but—"

"But what?"

"I've never been afraid—like this—before. Frederick—you will be here, won't you?"

He bent and kissed her lightly on the forehead. "I'll make it, Beth—unless something absolutely serious comes up. Sorry I have to rush off now. But don't worry about tonight. It'll come off all right."

He slipped quickly out of the door, whistling determinedly as he hurried down the porch steps.

The day turned out to be even more maddeningly perverse, more confounding with unexpected emergencies coming at the most awkward moments, more blocked with obstacles than any of the whole week preceding. For the first time since the onset of the flood, the task of caring for the ailing victims seemed to Frederick an absolutely thankless one. A mulish recalcitrance, a baffling unwillingness to co-operate in the simplest routine, afflicted most of them like some undiagnosable disease.

The climax came at seven o'clock. A sour dusk had fallen and a cold rain was setting in again. Frederick himself drove as close as he could get to the Purvis truck farm which tottered sorry and uncouth in a liver-colored desolation of mud. Then, as he had done twice a day for the past week, he struggled the rest of the distance on foot. Mrs. Purvis met him at the door with a hostile glare.

"We don't need you any more," she said insolently. "Jeff wouldn't of had pneumonia if you'd of let me keep the winders shet like I said in the first place. As for the medicine you sent Jeff—here 'tis!" She threw a small box and a bottle at Frederick's feet.

"Just a minute, Mrs. Purvis," he said with an effort. "I'd like to—"

"I got no time for you," the woman interrupted and tossed her head scornfully. "I sent for Doctor Creed over an hour ago. I been up to town today an' I heard people talk. An' I seen Mrs. Holtz too. You let Heine die under yore very eyes last night. Kilt him, that's what you done—an' you know it! Because yer head's too full o' that dancin', flirtin' wife o' yours to have room for anything else, that's what!"

She slammed the door in his face.

Frederick stood for an instant too dumfounded to feel either wrath or humiliation. He ran his hand across his eyes in an attempt to brush away the reddish, queerly spangled mist that seemed to be crowding before them. Then with a muttered imprecation he turned on his heel and trudged back to his car.

The fools! The ignorant, ungrateful, worthless riff-raff! So they thought he had killed Heine Holtz, did they? And—what was it the woman had said about his wife? He couldn't have heard right. Twice today he had felt a chill and had taken something for it—too much, perhaps. His senses were playing abominable tricks with him. The feeling in his right lung now was like something gnawing at a thickened substance. He realized that for hours he had deliberately kept his breathing shallow to avoid the knife-like thrust that came with every deep inhalation.

Whatever scurrilous detraction of that swine Creed was promulgating, could not possibly have included the death of Heine Holtz. Poor little Mrs. Purvis had been almost prostrated this morning, and when Frederick had tried

to comfort her, she had clung to his hand in pathetic gratitude for his kindness and had assured him that she knew that he had done all that was humanly possible for her husband.

Ingram met him in the clinic vestibule. Ingram, poor devil, must be tired too. He looked grey, shredded. It seemed there had been a telegram from Ingram's mother this afternoon. His father was not expected to live till morning. Would Frederick do him the eternal favor of taking over that confinement tonight up the Ludlow Shelf Road?

Remembering mechanically that Doctor McIntosh was to be at the hospital this evening, Frederick said, "Sure, old man, I'll look after it. I'm very sorry about your dad."

In the reception room, Frederick found Miranda Guest still seated at her desk, a belligerent expression on her homely face.

"You here yet? Why haven't you gone home?" he asked.

"Why haven't you?" she countered with a scowl. "Didn't I see you taking quinine and stuff today?"

"I'm all right. I'm taking that delivery for Ingram. Too bad about his father. You'd better call Elsbeth—after I've gone—and explain that I'll be home late. I'd call, but I'm in a rotten mood."

"You didn't by any chance run across Mrs. Holtz this afternoon, did you?"

"No. Why?"

Miranda flushed and bit her lip. "Oh—nothing. I—" And then her eyes were suddenly stormy with indignation and something more—something like protective pity. "She was here—half an hour ago. Somebody has been pumping her full of a lot of nonsense about why her husband died last night. I tried to get her to sit down and talk—I was as nice as I could be—but she wouldn't stay. She said, 'All right—what I have to say to him will keep.' If she'd been hysterical I could have understood it, but she—there was a deadliness about her calm. Do you suppose Creed would stoop to—"

"I hope Herndon is presented with twins tonight," he broke in with a short laugh.

Miranda Guest stared at him apprehensively.

It was eleven o'clock, and the music of the orchestra, discreetly and not too obviously more sedate than that produced by the same instruments at the Country Club, drifted up to Elsbeth's ears from the drawing-room downstairs. She sat pale and taut on the edge of her bed, staring before her with eyes that were brilliant with hatred. Brenda Townes was pacing nervously to and fro.

"Far be it from me to stick up for the old cats," she said judiciously, "but you may have been imagining slights where none were intended, Beth. After all, in Judge Stowell's own house—I can't believe anyone would go so far as—"

"No, of course you can't!" said Elsbeth. "And I don't care so much for myself—but the Judge can't help seeing it. He went to such trouble—the potted palms and the gilt chairs and the orchestra—it's pathetic!" She laughed unsteadily.

"Don't you think he can take it?" Brenda asked. "He knows the crowd as well as you do. I've had my hunch about



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this affair from the first. He's not so interested in it as a means of raising money for relief. Why should he go to all the trouble to throw a party of this size? You know the answer as well as I do. He wanted to bring the crowd into the open."

"Well, of course! He wanted to sell them the idea that I was fit to be Frederick Stowell's wife."

"You put it rather plainly, darling, but that was my idea, too. The poor old boy has run into some pretty stiff sales resistance, that's all. But what of it? There's only one thing—you're forgetting how funny they are. And that's bad!"

Elsbeth leaped vehemently to her feet.

"Fred might have been here!" she broke out in passionate protest. "He didn't want to be, Brenda! I—I'm convinced of it!"

"Fred?" Brenda earnestly simulated bewilderment. "But—he phoned, didn't he? He'll be here as soon as he can get back from—from wherever he is. Don't be silly, child!"

"I'm not being silly!" Elsbeth retorted bitterly. "He could have sent someone else to Herndons'. But he didn't want to. He knew what this would be like—and he just couldn't bear to be here and take it!"

"That doesn't sound much like Fred Stowell to me," Brenda declared. "I think you're being a little unfair, Beth."

"As long as I stay here, I'll be a burden to Frederick, socially and professionally. They'll be cutting him soon if he keeps me here. I'm—I'm simply in the way!"

"And that," snapped Brenda, "is snivelling self-pity! Get out of this tantrum, Beth. Get up and put on some lipstick and powder and come along down."

She watched Elsbeth with misgiving as she saw her swiftly cross the room and fling herself down before the dressing table. In this distracted, rebellious mood she was capable of anything. Brenda waited in silence while Els-

beth applied lipstick with fingers that trembled.

Downstairs again, they found Colin lounging about in the hall, a look of tedium on his handsome face. But he brightened at once when he saw Elsbeth. With a scant grin of apology, he said to Brenda, "Mother was looking for you, old dear. Wanted your opinion on a play or something."



He steered Elsbeth off in the direction of the conservatory.

"Well, I warned you, my dear!" he said. "The tradition of respectability still lives on North Hill. I can't see that the place has changed one whit since I was one-and-twenty."

The conservatory seemed like a haven to Elsbeth, since there was no one else in it besides herself and Colin.

His face became abruptly serious.

"Darn it all, you're miserable—aren't you, Elsbeth? I've known it ever since—"

"Please, Colin, I'd rather not—"

"The gallant little lady, still!" he interrupted with a rough kind of sympathy. "But don't be alarmed, my dear. I'm not going to forget that I'm supposed to be a gentleman. It would be easy enough to forget—tonight especially, with these sanctimonious dodos who've been looking down their noses at you! But I'm under perfect control, Elsbeth." He looked at her steadily for a moment. "I've decided to go back to New York tomorrow," he said finally.

"Tomorrow?" Surprise was in her voice, her eyes.

He went on as if she had not spoken. "I'd like to take with me—the assurance that you—that you won't quite forget me, Elsbeth. I needn't tell you that I shan't forget you."

She lowered her eyes from the simplicity of his regard and said lightly.

"I'm not particularly gallant, Colin—tonight, especially. And I don't think I'm miserable—sanctimonious dodos and all! But I am sorry you're going away tomorrow. And why should you think I might forget you?"

"I don't think so. As a matter of fact, I shall see to it that you don't." He smiled his quick, disconcerting smile that always dissipated any momentarily serious mood. "We understand each other, I think."

"Yes," she began, her voice thin-spun, a little unnatural, "we do—"

She bit down hard on her lip, flushed and stood up suddenly. The Judge was coming toward them, a tremulous agitation in his lean face.

"What is it?" Her first thought was of Frederick. "Has something happened?"

"No, no—nothing serious, my dear!" He moved his hand impatiently. "There's a woman here—she wants to see you. Name is Holtz—Mrs. Holtz, I think. Wasn't that—"

"Yes, of course," Elsbeth said quickly. "Her husband was—he died from that explosion yesterday. She wants to see me?"

"She asked for Fred, of course, but when I told her he wasn't here, she insisted on seeing you. She's waiting in the library."

Out of consideration for Mrs. Holtz, Elsbeth closed the library door behind her to muffle the sound of music and voices that came from the drawing-room. But she had taken no more than half a dozen steps toward the woman in shabby black who sat crouched oddly forward on the edge of a chair, before she knew with chilling insight that the act had been a rash mistake. Mrs. Holtz's stolid control changed abruptly to an unbridled fury that shook her spare body, distorted her grief-lined face to an effigy of shocking venom. She leaped from her chair as though she had been released by a spring.

"So—you come to face me, do you?"

Mrs. Holtz said, in a hoarse whisper. "Playin' innocent, ain't you!"

Elsbeth stood dumb and white, her eyes widening in terror.

"I don't understand you, Mrs. Holtz. What—"

"You don't understand me, eh? I suppose you don't know my Heine's dead either?"

"Yes—I—I was very sorry to—"

"Sorry! Hah! Why should you be sorry! You killed him!"

Elsbeth stared at the woman. "Mrs. Holtz, you—you must be ill—"

"Ill, am I? Ill? None o' your fine words to me, miss! My Heine was ill, wasn't he? And he'd be alive tonight if Fred Stowell had done his work the way he should—if he'd been tendin' to his business. Everybody knows that—an' they're all sayin' it!"

Elsbeth, frightened, took a step backward in the direction of the library door, but Mrs. Holtz came closer to her.

"No, you don't! You're not leavin' this room till I'm through with you. Fred Stowell was a good man, a good doctor, till he married you. But he knew you was a trollop. He knew that when he brought you here. Everybody knew it. You and your brat that you're payin' Sadie Miller to raise! And that's what's wrong with Fred Stowell. What man can do his work right with a thing like that hauntin' him every minute of the day? That's what killed my Heine, if you want to know." She came toward Elsbeth, choking and inarticulate, her bony fist flung out.

Elsbeth retreated, wild terror gripping her again. But just as she felt the door at her back, she saw Mrs. Holtz slide cunningly to the library table and pick from it an onyx book end in the form of an Aztec god. The ornament crashed into a marine painting on the wall a few feet to Elsbeth's right and delivered a shower of glass into the room, just as the door burst open and Harkness with two or three women stood looking in, transfixed.

Exactly what took place in the next

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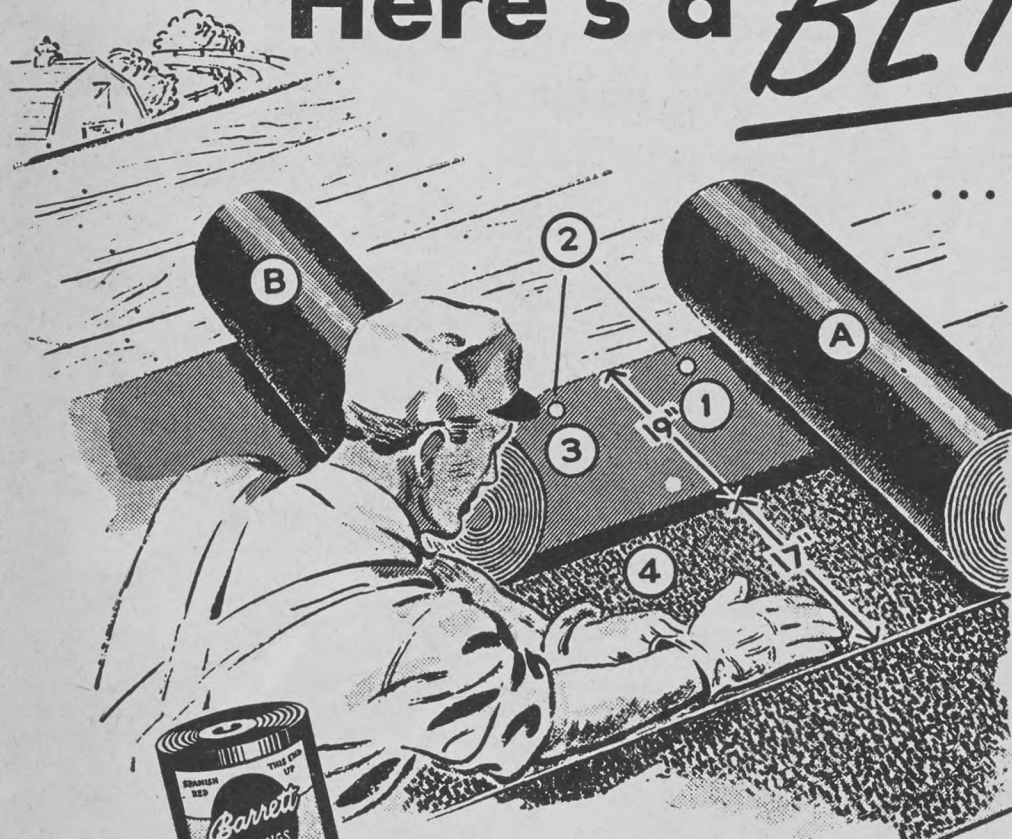
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few moments, Elsbeth could never quite recall. It seemed that Mrs. Holtz collapsed in a hysterical black heap on the floor, having first given a sufficiently coherent explanation of her behavior. Harkness fumbled helplessly, while Adeline Stowell rushed out to fetch the Judge. And then, dreadful and clear, stood the moment when Sarah Messenger—or was it Mrs. Leslie Payson—Elsbeth could not remember. But one of them had said, "You might have expected something like this! But to bring it on poor Frederick!"

Elsbeth fled past them, into the hall, into the conservatory, where she found Colin. "Take me out of this house, Colin," she gasped, "—anywhere—now—right away!"

SOMEWHERE back along the interminable black miles of Ludlow's Shelf he had lost control of the car and had been obliged to leave it here, hanging precariously on the side of a slope that fell away to an unguessable, rain-filled void. Whether the treacherous road had been the cause of the mischance, or whether his hand for an instant had grown numb at the wheel, Frederick could not be sure. He had spent almost the last of his physical resources in safely delivering Mrs. Hernon of a ten-pound boy. And yet, he had been able to walk—if you could call this weaving stumble through the darkness a walk—back to the main road and three miles down the valley, his clothing a sodden weight on his body.

That he was ill, perhaps gravely, even allowing for the impact of fatigue, he admitted now with an almost childish petulant rage. He, Frederick Stowell, who had never suffered in his life anything worse than a cold in the head! He had given little thought to the cough that had been annoying him for the past two days. But there was no gain-saying the pain that raked his lungs now as he pressed forward against the wet darkness, or the fireworks he saw when his lids dropped like hot lead down over his eyes.

He must hang on to some fragment of reality in order to get back home, he reflected. Think about the party the Judge was giving for Elsbeth—no, for the flood sufferers! It must be close to midnight now. He should have been there with Elsbeth.

A little farther—and, at last, the sidewalk in front of the Thomas place. The street was dimly lighted. Rhododendron bushes flanked the walk on either hand. Only another quarter of a mile! But now that he was so nearly home, his strength, seemed to ebb from him maddeningly.

Under the blurred street light, between the rhododendron bushes, a black roadster flashed by. Frederick looked dully after it and saw with lax surprise that it continued on beyond the intersection, up into the dark of the Ludlow Shelf road. It had looked like the Messenger car. Was someone going in search of him? he wondered.

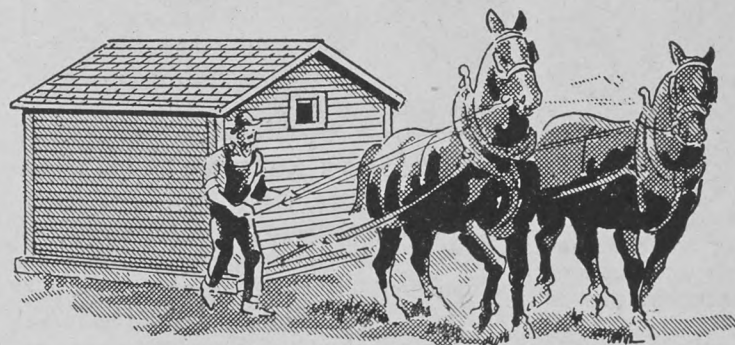
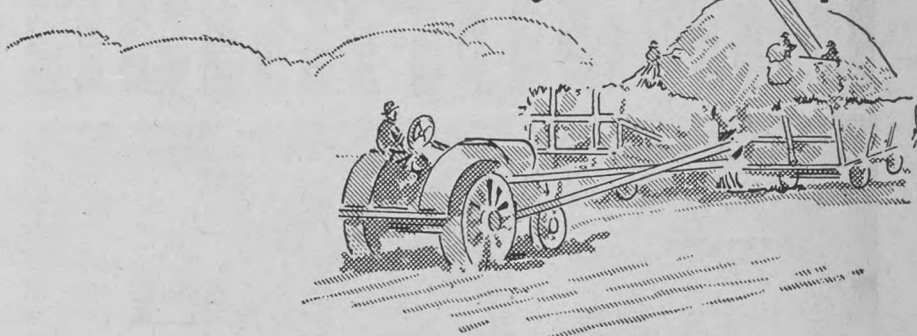
HE turned again, forced himself erect, and continued on past the orderly homes on North Hill.

A line of automobiles was threading out of Stowell driveway when he came through the gates. It was not customary for Bloomhill to leave any social function so precipitately, en masse. Only four or five cars, which he recognized as those belonging to various Paysons



"Please Henry! Don't be conspicuous. It's only a tramp steamer."

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## COUNTRY GUIDE PUZZLE CORNER

### PRIZE WINNERS FOR FEBRUARY SENIOR CLUE WORD PUZZLE

Congratulations to the following who sent in solutions containing one error each and will share First, Second, Third, and Fourth prizes equally: Mrs. C. H. Lapp, Little Britain, Ont.; Mrs. A. Rust, Millicent, Alta.; Miss Ethel King, Redcliff, Alta.; Leslie Munn, 660 McMillan Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

#### CORRECT SOLUTION

##### Across

1, China; 5, hurtle; 8, rec.; 9, break; 12, Paris; 14, extol; 17, an; 18, is; 19, idle; 20, declaims; 22, squid; 23, hen; 24, thou; 25, ta; 27, dong; 28, crib; 31, mint; 32, it; 34, Koran; 37, one; 38, rope; 41, manage; 43, intercept; 44, Ann; 45, e.g.; 46, Sp.; 47, rol; 48, kiss; 49, kaiser; 51, tussle; 52, renig.

##### Down

1, crane; 2, her; 3, icicle; 4, A.B.; 5, hats; 6, to; 7, ended; 10, re; 11, existent; 12, paddock; 13, scant; 15, liquor; 16, clinging; 21, choir; 22, sod; 26, am; 29, rod; 30, barn; 33, teeming; 35, not; 36, sapper; 39, peeks; 40, ergal; 41, mess; 42, fake; 43, inst.; 50, re.

### JUNIOR CLUE WORD PUZZLE

Congratulations to Elsie Golke, Seven Sisters Falls, Man, who wins First Prize and who sent in a solution containing no errors. Second and Third prizes will be divided equally among the following who sent in solutions containing one error each: Anita Stewart, Forestburg, Alta.; J. Dronick, Oyama, B.C.; Fay Rockwell, Cardiff, Alta.; Jack Dobin, 1048 2nd N.E., Moose Jaw, Sask.

#### CORRECT SOLUTION

##### Across

1, tsar; 3, waits; 8, in; 10, drip; 11, Pan; 13, alarm; 15, piano; 18, atom; 20, hart; 21, dram; 22, ego; 24, Etna; 26, glum; 28, ein; 29, tee; 30, sea; 32, un; 33, net; 34, tome.

##### Down

1, tip; 2, snap; 4, Ada; 5, irritate; 6, Tim; 7, S.P.; 9, gang; 12, nitrogen; 14, lo!; 16, em; 17, sheets; 18, are; 19, omnium; 23, dust; 25, Anne; 27, me; 31, at.

and Messengers, stood under or near the porte-cochere.

The moment he entered the house, his incuriousness, his lassitude, left him. He was met by the distraught Harkness, who with a miserable wringing of his hands recounted what had happened.

"All right, Harkness," Frederick interrupted him shortly.

"He threw off his wet coat and hat. His face was pale and drawn, but the light-headed feeling had gone. He was coldly master of himself. The supreme wrath he possessed was a murderous weapon in his hands. He ran up the stairs to his grandfather's study.

The old man sat morosely before the fireplace. As Frederick entered, he shook his head resignedly.

"I'm glad you're here," he said. "Harkness has told you about—"

"Yes. He says that Elsbeth went out with Colin."

"They went away in the Messenger car, I understand. Some one saw them go. I can't say that I blame her. The affair was a blunder on my part, my boy. It was a farce—completely so. It was more than Beth could stand—and then this Holtz woman coming—"

"I'm sorry," Frederick broke in, his voice taut with barely controlled violence. "I should have been here, of course. I'd have been back two hours ago, but I ran my car off the road. Would you mind if I took your car for an hour or so? I must find Beth. I think I saw—"

Judge Stowell glanced up sharply, uneasily, from beneath his white, shaggy brows. "Take it, of course. But just remember—two wrongs don't make a right, Fred."

Frederick laughed from between clamped jaws. "I'll remember. You can trust me."

He was not aware that the old man's eyes followed him with grimly humorous approval as he strode from the room.

HE stood for an instant in the library doorway, his eyes raking the six women and two men who were holding righteously scandalized discourse within the room.

"So!" he said as he halted abruptly on the edge of the group.

Mrs. Tarrant-Boyce turned quickly and fluttered toward him. "Oh, my poor, dear Frederick!"

Millard Stowell cleared his throat. "This has been most regrettable, Frederick, most regrettable! I—er—"

"Oh, Freddy!" Sarah Messenger buried her face in a handkerchief.

But Irma Trent laid her hand on Frederick's arm and gazed up at him with tear-filled eyes. Without glancing at her, he shook his arm free.

"Just eight of you!" he observed evenly. "The pack left as soon as the hunt was over, eh?"

"Frederick!" Irma exclaimed reprovingly.

He brushed her roughly aside. The smile he swept over the group was gaunt, terrible, his eyes blackly alive above the flushed cheekbones.

"I have another job waiting for me," he said coldly. "I haven't time to stand here and talk. But get this, all of you. Don't flatter yourselves that you've driven Elsbeth away from me. I know how you've tried. I've been watching it for weeks. But you haven't done it. I've done it! I haven't had the guts to tell every one of you to go to the devil! Well, I'm telling you now. Get out of here—and stay out!"

Millard Stowell coughed importantly. "We are guests in Judge Stowell's home, Frederick. I think—under the circumstances—"

"Get out, I tell you!" Frederick interrupted him. "I'll square my own account with the Judge."

"Just as you say," said Mrs. Tarrant-Boyce's husband. "Are you ready, Regina?"

Frederick turned on his heel. When he had reached the door of the library, Irma Trent was beside him.

Irma's eyes were suddenly ablaze with anger. "If you're going out to look for Elsbeth, you'll probably find her up at—"

"Thank you," Frederick said as he went into the hall. "It happens that I know where Elsbeth is."

The savagely lucid interval had passed. Fever was leaping anew in his temples, clawing at his lungs, and only

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CKX... Brandon... 8.00-8.30  
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some coldly impregnable force of his will kept it at bay as he drove up the Ludlow Shelf road at a speed he didn't even bother to ascertain. He knew only that it gave him a sense of reckless and bitter satisfaction.

But the brilliant projectile of his thoughts moved even more swiftly than the swift car he was driving. It moved away from his wrath at the vindictive narrowness of North Hill. It moved and centered with ruthless precision upon Colin Messenger and Elsbeth. His brain, his heart, the length and breadth of his body flamed with the frustrated love and tender patience of months, years, which had been thrown back now in his face. He grinned ferociously into the spread of the headlights before him.

So Elsbeth had seized this excuse to get away from him to one she considered her own kind, had she? And how she had done it, flaunting her contempt for him before them all! The low sun! That was it—another low sun! Another Cecil Andrews!

So be it, then. But first, she would know Frederick Stowell for what he was—what he really was!

THERE had been plenty of dry wood in the lodge to build a roaring fire, and for this Elsbeth was infinitely grateful as she sat huddled with her feet curled under her in one corner of the couch before the fireplace, the tweed coat she had caught up in her flight still wrapped about her shoulders. It had seemed to her during the drive up here that she would never be warm again as long as she lived. The last few minutes in the Stowell house had frozen her to the very pith of her being.

"Tea, my lady," said Colin, and seated himself beside her, cup and saucer in hand.

His grin was light-hearted, festive, but his lashes played curiously across his eyes as Elsbeth had seen them play before. She threw back her coat, and took the tea he offered her.

"It isn't raining now, is it?" she asked, and sipped the excellent tea.

He made an exaggerated theatrical gesture. "The goddess Diana is riding the midnight sky. I just now saw her through a diaphanous cloud."

Her mouth moved unsuccessfully toward a smile. "You're being awfully nice to me, Colin. If you had talked seriously—for even a minute, on the way up here—I don't think I could have stood it."

He turned and put a hand out to the lamp on the table behind the couch. Slowly he turned the wick down until it sputtered and the light went out, leaving only the ruddy glow from the fire to light the room. Elsbeth made no protest and for a moment they sat together on the couch, neither of them speaking.

Finally Colin set his cup aside and leaned forward, gazing into the fire. "You're really pretty crazy about that saintly cousin of mine, aren't you?"

Hot color flooded her cheeks. "For a long time," she said, "I haven't known what I felt about anything."

Colin turned and looked directly at her, something painful under the mockery of his eyes. "It's time you knew, Elsbeth," he said. "You're not precisely a child. You—" She started to speak but he checked her. "No—look at me, and listen. I like you, Elsbeth—I like you very much. A little too much, perhaps. If I were the kind of man who surrenders himself easily to a woman, I might have done so long ago—

often, as a matter of fact. But I've come closer to it with you than with any woman. You have a satisfying beauty—and you have a mind. And yet—you're unhappy. What is it you want?"

"I know what I want, Colin," she said, after a moment. "But it doesn't help much to know what you want—when you know it is beyond you. I want Frederick's love—it's as simple as that. I am sure he loved me once. And I can't blame him if he doesn't care for me now. Love dies when it has nothing to help it live. I've managed to kill it. Frederick has grown tired of waiting for me."

"Suppose you were to discover that you're mistaken in that?"

"Even then, it would be useless. It's too late now, Colin. Tonight proved that. What those women said is true. I've known it for weeks. I've all but ruined Frederick's position in Bloomhill—just by marrying him. The longer I stay here, the worse it will be for him. I must leave and—"

She tried vainly to force back the tears. He moved close to her and put an arm about her shoulder. "Could you think of—of leaving with me, Elsbeth? We could try for happiness together."

"How could I go with you—anywhere—when I'll always be thinking about Frederick? No, Colin—I've got to get away from—from everybody."

She drew back from him and he took her hands with a strained smile. "You needn't be afraid of me, Elsbeth," he said. Let me take you to Brenda's tonight. Tomorrow—"

He paused abruptly. An automobile had driven up close to the lodge and come to a stop. Elsbeth's eyes flew to the door. Colin did not move from his place.

FREDERICK stood in the open doorway hatless, his hair a wild, black disorder. As he stepped toward them in the firelight, he looked so bizarrely changed, his blunt nose white about the nostrils, his forehead covered with beads of perspiration, that Elsbeth was unable to stir or speak.

Colin got easily to his feet. "Well," he said equably, "we hadn't been expecting you, Fred. As a matter of fact, we were just getting ready to leave. I hope you—"

"I don't care what you hope!" Frederick bellowed. "I have things to say to my wife. Get out of here!"

Elsbeth flashed up straight. "Frederick! I asked Colin to bring me here—"

"Shut up! You'll have your turn to talk." While he spoke, his voice shaking with uncontrollable fury, he snatched Colin's hat and coat from an arm of the couch and threw them into his face. "I told you to get out!"

Colin blanched and stood for a moment hesitating. Elsbeth saw his right hand close into a knot.

"No, no, Colin!" she cried, rushing at him. "Go—please go!"

His lip twisted, he nodded curtly and turned away. The door had scarcely closed behind him when Elsbeth felt herself swept violently about into Frederick's arms.

"You haven't changed much, have you? You and your low suns!" He pulled her hair back from her temples so that the lids of her fear-dilated eyes grew taut. "Tomorrow—he can have you, if he'll take you! But tonight." His powerful fingers bruised the flesh of her back while he kissed her savagely on mouth and throat. Elsbeth sobbed, laughed, and

## "I'm sure spanking him can't be the answer!"



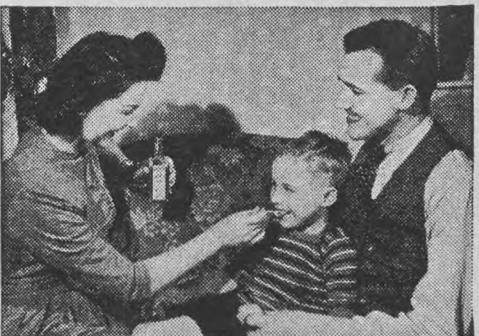
1. I guess I'd been as much at fault as Frank, but when I saw him start for the hairbrush I just had to stop him. I couldn't bear another of those "laxative scenes"! Little Peter wailing that he wouldn't take "that nasty-tasting stuff," and two grownups trying to force it on him.



2. "After all," I reasoned, "we can't expect spanking to make Peter like something he hates. It's the kind of thing he doesn't understand. Why not let me call Jane and find out if there isn't a better way than spanking?"



4. So I told Frank that Jane advised me to try a pleasant-tasting laxative—Castoria. "It's made especially for children. Castoria is safe and gentle, yet effective for children from babyhood to 10 years. I'm taking Jane's advice right now."



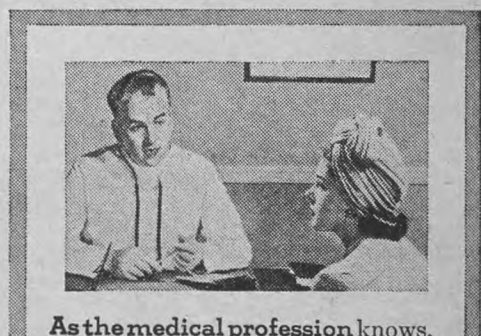
6. And how right Jane's advice was! We gave Peter Castoria when we got home, and everything was smiles instead of whimpers. He really liked it. "Let's give Jane a medal for knowing her stuff," said Frank, grinning.



3. Jane, my sister, is in charge of a day nursery, and she wasn't long in giving me the solution. "It's wrong to force medicine on a child," she said. "It may do more harm than good . . . by upsetting his entire system."



5. Our druggist praised Castoria, too. "I always recommend it," he said, "particularly at this season when colds are prevalent and there's apt to be more need for a laxative." At his suggestion, I bought the money-saving Family Size bottle.



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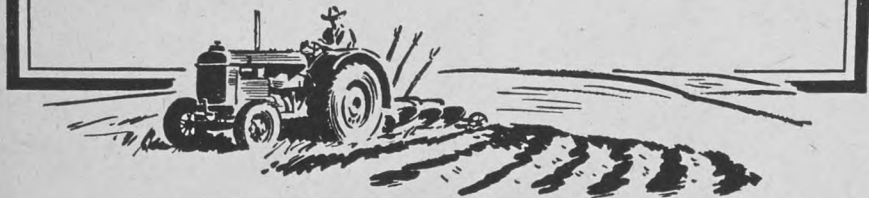
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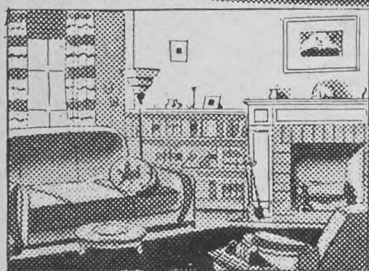
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then with sudden abandon threw her arms about his neck.

But to her bewilderment and fright he all at once seemed to reel away from her. His arms went lax, his head slumped forward, he stumbled and fell, his body sprawled half on the couch, half on the floor.

"Frederick! What is it? Oh, darling!" She bent and looked closely at him, then rushed to the door. "Colin! Colin! Come back! Something terrible—it's Frederick, Colin!"

**S**OMEHOW, Elsbeth helping with all her strength, they got Frederick into the car, and Colin took the wheel. It was after the nightmare drive back down into the valley, to the Stowell house, that Elsbeth got the answer from Doctor Anderson. Frederick had pneumonia.

Because of the crowded condition of the little Bloomhill hospital, Frederick Stowell was put to bed in his own room in his grandfather's house, a circumstance which afforded Elsbeth a bleak comfort, since it meant that she would be near him.

Hours, days, nights were indistinguishable after that. Time was a grim thread upon which were knotted the capricious changes in Frederick's fight for life. To please the old Judge and Frederick's mother, Elsbeth made a pretense at eating although the sight of food revolted her.

One question flamed relentlessly in her mind, unless the constant dread that Frederick might die: Had he really known what he was doing that night in the Messenger lodge, when he had swept her so completely off her feet, and would he remember it when he was rational once more? She could not believe that his outburst had been merely a perverse expression of hatred toward her. That was unthinkable. But her fear was that when he recovered he would be closed in again upon himself, that he would believe her intention had been to go away with Colin Messenger.

Certain things had come to pass during those days of agonizing suspense, but not until afterward did Elsbeth reflect upon them as important. It became known swiftly throughout Bloomhill that Elsbeth Stowell was devoting herself day and night to the care of her husband, and, in the manner of small towns, sentiment toward her underwent a magical change.

Aunt Kate and Aunt Felicia Payson called. It was days afterward that Elsbeth, reconstructing their visit, saw how pitiful it was—Aunt Kate's anger at what she had heard about the Judge's party, her defense of Elsbeth, her denunciation of the conduct of North Hill; Aunt Felicia's tears, stirred by emotions too deep and too complex to be explained by anyone, Aunt Felicia least of all. Elsbeth had hidden her indifference to their change of heart and the two elderly sisters had departed with their consciences eased.

Colin Messenger had gone to New York, and had sent by way of Brenda Townes his sympathy to Elsbeth and Frederick. Fleeting, Elsbeth thought of him—and visualized his satirical smile at this fickle turn of chance. She forgot him, then, so far as he himself was concerned, but she could not forget that he still existed in Frederick's mind. Or did he?

It was this that made her fearful when she passed into Frederick's sunlit room, aware that his first rational acknowledgment of her would tell so much—or perhaps so little!

That first time, Doctor Anderson permitted her to sit beside him for only a few minutes. She came away in trembling uncertainty, knowing only that she had choked when she had tried to speak to Frederick, and that he had seemed too weary to care to hear her voice.

There followed other times, each so like the last in the painful constraint that lay like a palpable thing between Frederick and himself.

Then one morning she gathered a great bouquet of lilacs, white and purple, and took them to his room. In the hall she passed his mother, and Adeline Stowell did a strange thing. Almost timidly, she placed her hand on Elsbeth's arm and said:

"My dear, you must not wait for

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Frederick. I did that for his father—and now I have forgotten what it means to be young. The Stowells are a difficult people. If you are to live your life, begin to live it now. Let Frederick follow."

Tears sprang into Elsbeth's eyes. She leaned quickly forward and kissed Adeline's Stowell's austere cheek.

The nurse tactfully left the room when Elsbeth entered. Frederick looked up at her, and although he smiled weakly—politely! she thought with an unhappy pang—the guarded, untrusting expression came again to his gaunt face. Elsbeth's throat tightened sorely, and for a moment she thought it would be impossible to remain even to arrange the flowers.

But suddenly Frederick lifted his hand. "You're very beautiful — with those lilacs in your arms," he said. "Wish I were an artist—'Picture of a lady in sunlight.' I don't seem to be so hot as a doctor, do I? 'Physician, heal thyself!'" He laughed ironically and Elsbeth drew a sharp breath.

"That sounds, at least, as if you were getting better, Doctor Stowell."

"I shall probably live," he said idly. She longed to go to him then, throw her arms about him, tell him that he was going to be strong and happy.

"Doctor Anderson says you're ever so much stronger today," she told him. "He expects you to make a rapid recovery. You'll never know how—how worried—"

She stopped, her mouth dry and stiff. Frederick had leaned slightly toward her and was searching her face intently.

"Why do you look—" she began in desperation.

"I didn't mean to frighten you," he said gently. "Give me your hand, Beth." She slipped her hand into his and at his touch a wave of color rose in her cheeks. He saw it, and his eyes grew suddenly dark and eager.

"There's something I have to know, Beth. They've probably told you not to talk to me about anything serious. But they don't know. I know better than they do what's best for me. Anyhow—I can't lie here and—and wonder. What are your plans for the future, Beth? I've got to know that."

She returned his ruthless gaze with her head high, her eyes brilliant.

"I hadn't meant to tell you. But tomorrow I'm going to start furnishing our house. Your mother and I—"

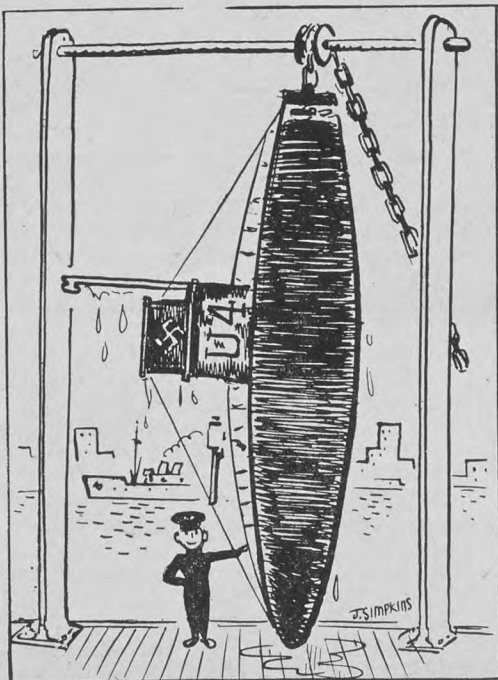
"Beth!" he laughed huskily, and she could not believe there could be so much strength in the hand that drew her toward him. "It wasn't a dream, then? I seem to remember that you put your arms around my neck—that night up in the lodge when I must have behaved like a maniac. You really did, didn't you?"

She was kneeling beside him now, her wet cheek against his. Frederick's arms were close about her.

"Oh, Freddie!" she cried softly. "You didn't behave like a maniac. You—you meant it, didn't you? Tell me you meant it!"

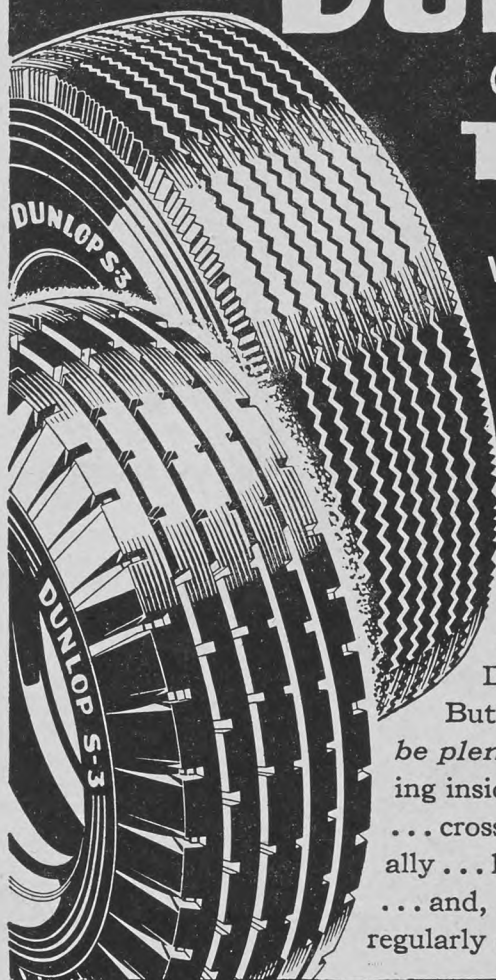
He laughed, not very steadily. "I'll tell you—later—in our own house, my sweet."

The End



Dear Mom, the fishing is very good on the East coast.

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## THE COMMONWEALTH IN THE POSTWAR WORLD

*Continued from page 9*

war, co-author of the Covenant of the League of Nations, distinguished warrior, distinguished scholar and distinguished public man, speaking to a confidential group in London (to the Empire Parliamentary Association, United Kingdom Branch, November 25, 1943. The speech was made public December 2.) and voicing what he himself termed "explosive ideas." When examined, the speech and these "explosive ideas" reflect rather faithfully the life-experience of Field Marshal Smuts. He is a South African of Dutch descent who studied in Holland and in England, fought for his country's liberty, helped to form the Union, fought for the Allies against the Germans, secured German colonies as a South African mandate and took a leading part in forming the League. He looks at the world as an Afrikaner, that is, a white man surrounded by millions of blacks, whom he is accustomed to govern, as a bearer of the European tradition who has a natural interest in the land of his forbears, Holland, and as a member of a great Empire to whose metropolitan centre, England, he is attached in much the same way as are our French people in Canada. He sees in the Empire, not so much an object of sentimental affection, but a remarkable political structure which if wisely run can be made to serve useful ends. General Smuts' speech was, then, detached, analytical and as his own phrase went, couched in terms of "fundamental thinking."



It did not have a great deal to say about the Commonwealth: the complete decentralization of that body, he took for granted; the South African who fought for the independence of his country was not likely to make a gesture in the direction of surrendering it. What appeared to interest him much more than schemes for a general government, such as Mr. Curtin's, was the logical consequence of the decentralization that had been reached, and here again, the South African spoke. It is to be remembered that several millions of square miles of Great Britain's colonial empire lies in Africa, scattered through dozens of separate possessions. Much of it is contiguous to the Union. General Smuts made a plea for "tidying up the Empire," uniting scattered colonies under single governments, with governors-general at their heads, with the possibility of placing many of them under the administration of what he called "the appropriate local Dominion." Thus Australia presumably would look after the East Indian islands lying between herself and Singapore. More apparently, South Africa would be given the administration of, say, The Rhodesias, Nyassaland, perhaps Tanganyika and territories even further north. Such large colonial domains, similar to the Vice-Royalties which the Spaniards erected in South America, would, the Field Marshal thought, remove the dislike of centralization in London which is apparently found in the colonies and also, he seemed to think, some of the jealousies of the outsider who now sees in the colonial empire only a selfish British interest.

There may or may not be merit in this proposal for tidying up the colonial empire by repacking it into convenient local parcels, but what there evidently is in it, is concern for an imperial future for South Africa. Canada could have no place in such scheme (except for taking Newfoundland under her wing) but South Africa could expand into a great state of two million square miles or more, with many millions of black subjects and great resources of minerals at her disposal.

The other topic dealt with by the Field Marshal reflected his detached position as a man observing the European scene through racial descent, through study and through the active participation of a quarter of a century

at the safe remove of some 6,000 miles. No Englishman, or Dutchman, can look at his country's problems objectively: the distant observer possibly can. Therefore, looking at the present predicament of Great Britain and of Europe, the Field Marshal made a suggestion which he called "explosive," but which will cause no consternation to those others outside of Europe who try to study the realities of its situation. He suggested, in line with his desire to see neat geographical parcels worked out, that the smaller countries near England—Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Norway—if they knew which side their bread was buttered on, would come into the British Commonwealth and that England, too, must understand the realities of her position and not attempt to turn her back on the continent again: she must become a European state: association with the neighboring small nations, in Commonwealth spirit, would make

her so.

The present writer, in a memorandum which he prepared in the fall of 1940, propounded a similar idea. There is no other way of keeping the aggressive mid-European power Germany in its place, except by erecting a strong power to the west of it, which would continue in alliance with the strong power to the east of it. In the dying days of France, Mr. Churchill offered political union to that country. After the war, the best guarantee of European peace would lie in a closely-knit alliance between England and France, with the smaller states ranging about it. This would give air-bases on Dutch and Danish soil from which all strategic places could be controlled. General Smuts called his idea explosive: it is to be doubted if it warrants the term. It is sound, and like other sound ideas will not explode but merely be buried in the mud of human obtuseness.

GENERAL SMUTS constantly talks of "The Trinity" of Great Powers that will run the world after the war, Russia, United States, Great Britain; and his remarks on the disparity between Great Britain and the other two indicate that in the Trinity he assigns that country the relatively obscure role of the Holy Ghost. His design for making her more conspicuous is this European state, joined to a Commonwealth that turns out to be too much "land of hope and glory" to suit the tastes of the present writer. He wants "our group strengthened and co-ordinated," with "a common pride on a basis of better co-operation, a new esprit-de-corps, a common patriotism and a larger human outlook." The last phrase is probably a grace note: the Field Marshal evidently wants a Commonwealth so strong that lesser breeds will bow respectfully as they pass. This is not greatly different from the shoddy racial ideals held by a fellow South African of long ago, Cecil Rhodes, ideals which have found expression in the racial policies of Hitler.

The third voice came from Great Britain, the most sorely tried of all the English-speaking nations. It was a frank effort to enlist Canadian support in the future. Just as Mr. Curtin tried for any arrangement that would help Australia, so Lord Halifax in his Toronto speech of January 24, 1944, virtually made a bid, expressed in most discrete and polite language, for a binding Canadian alliance. In the case of Australia it was the small seeking the support of the large: in the case of Great Britain it was the large (but not the largest) seeking the support of the moderately small, the semi-large. Lord Halifax recalled the progress made by this country in self-government throughout a century past, then stated that the local right to determine foreign policy is a loss of responsibility for action which represents "our essential unity of ideas not visibly shared, but a gain if it issues a common foreign policy



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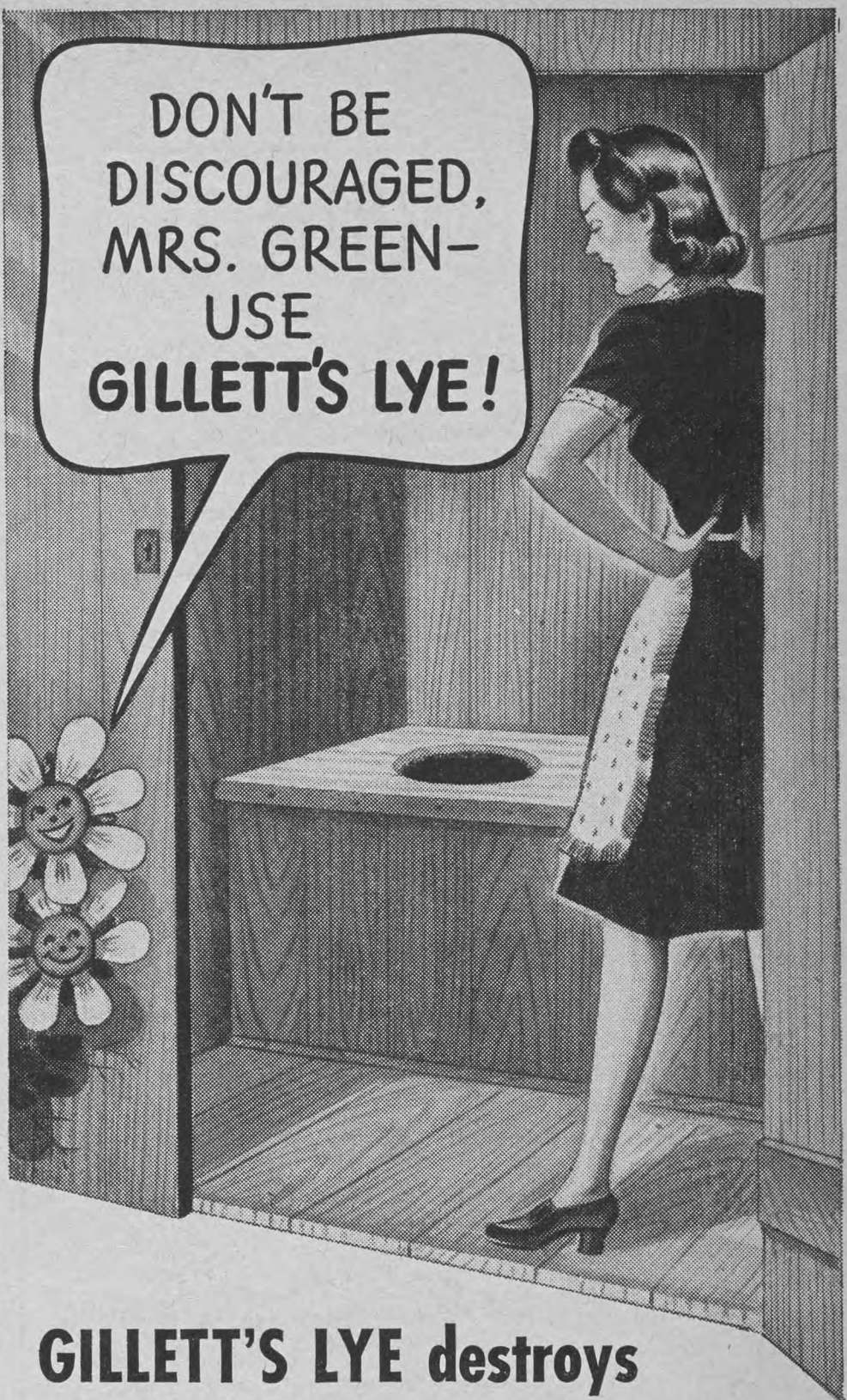
achieved. The responsibility of the Dominions, he said, was not assumed too late to save the cause but it was assumed too late to save the peace. A query may be permitted whether any assumption of responsibility on the part of the Dominions could have saved the peace with such men as Neville Chamberlain and Lord Halifax at the helm in England, or whether any common foreign policy was possible with a country whose statesmen at the time seemed determined to build Germany up into a power capable of dominating not only their own country but all Europe beside, statesmen who were only got rid of at the very last moment. Lord Halifax himself, it might be said, is a good reason for not being tied up to English foreign policy.

Lord Halifax was careful to guard himself from giving the air of imposing some solution of the Commonwealth problem: with infinite politeness he merely suggested that some solution would have to be reached and obviously left it up to Canada to do something about what he regards as an unfortunate state of affairs. What is that state of affairs? At first sight it seems to be the failure of the Commonwealth to have at all times an agreed foreign policy, at second it turns out to be a shrewd concern for the interests of Great Britain and a view of Canada and the other dominions as accessories to those interests and responsibilities, whom it would be very nice to have at Great Britain's disposal. Great Britain's duties towards Europe after the war, he says, will require more strength than she can find within her own borders. "She must have with her the same strength that has sustained her during the war." This sounds very much like a nice, subordinate position for the Dominions, who are apparently to welcome committing their fate to British statesmen because of that country's duties towards Europe and because, as he adds later, that among the giants, Great Britain will be lost and that "not Great Britain alone but the British Commonwealth and Empire must be the fourth power in that group upon which... the peace of the world will depend." This latter is Smuts' notion of the Trinity over again.

**L**ORD HALIFAX is a gentleman with a long record of unfortunate speeches. One cannot help but feel that his Toronto utterance was one more of the same and that it will be quite effective in preventing any such consummation as he may have hoped that it would secure.

Both Smuts and Halifax, the former directly, the latter indirectly, rule out the idea of closer Anglo-Saxon union; they seem anxious for some kind of centralized Commonwealth but won't have the Yankees in it. For us here in Canada they exclude the only condition which would make such an idea practicable. No Canadian in his senses would follow a course whose implications would be divergence from the United States, but all of us would welcome closer and closer relations within the English-speaking world. General Smuts says there is danger in an Anglo-Saxon bloc, that it would excite the jealousies and antagonisms of other powers. Very probably it would, though it would be so strong (and let us hope, so just) as to be able, with Russia, to give peace to the world. At cross purposes with Russia, it would bring on a still more colossal world war. It may have been some such consideration as this which caused Mr. King (speech of January 31, 1944, Hansard, page 41) to dismiss the Halifax attitude out of hand. (He also knows Lord Halifax.) At any rate, he would have nothing to do with the idea of what he called "an organization of relations" among the British nations. He explained the present method of consultation, showing how close it is and proved that it depends upon good will, mutual acquaintance and the efficiency of communication, not on constitutional provisions. The whole history of Canada, it may be added, since responsible government was attained (1848) has been a history of progress towards independence. Constitutional arrangements with distant countries would not only be flying in the face of history but such an impracticable means of ordering our destinies that they would be sure to break down and probably amid ill-feeling: those who either through self-interest or romantic sentiment wish to

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## THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

# FARMERS' BULLETIN

### MAPLE SYRUP SALES

Order No. A-1125—Effective March 6, 1944.

Primary producers may now sell maple syrup direct to consumers at standard retail prices. Maximum prices per Imperial gallon for direct sales, in screw-top metal containers, f.o.b. nearest shipping point, are:

Ungraded syrup.....\$2.40 Canada Medium Grade...\$2.90  
Canada Dark Grade.....\$2.65 Canada Light Grade....\$3.15

Price will be 25c. less if sold in bulk. If sold by grade, the grade must be clearly marked on container; otherwise price for ungraded syrup applies. Grading must be in accordance with the Maple Industry Act and the colourimeter approved by Federal Department of Agriculture.

A premium of 25c per gallon over the "Canada Light" price has been fixed for syrup grading "Fancy".

**MAPLE SUGAR:** Maximum selling prices per pound are:

Loose-packed in bags or other containers,  
commonly known as "farmer's run"..... .22c  
½, 1, 2 or 4 lb. blocks..... .35c  
Maple wax (la tire), maple butter and maple  
cream..... .35c

**COUPONS:** Until May 31 one "D" preserves coupon covers purchase of one quart (40 fluid ounces) maple syrup, or 2 lbs. maple sugar, or 12 fluid ounces maple butter. Maple wax and maple cream are not rationed. After May 31 one "D" coupon will be good for 24 ounces of maple syrup.

A farmer may use his own maple products on his own premises without surrendering coupons. He must collect coupons for all direct sales of rationed maple products off the farm, and forward coupons to his Local Ration Board.

### Mail Order Sales of Rationed Maple Products

Loose coupons must not be accepted with mail orders. In exchange for four "D" coupons a special voucher, covering purchase of one gallon of maple syrup, can be obtained from Local Ration Board. Producers cannot ship syrup unless this voucher accompanies order.

Vouchers received by producers may not be transferred, exchanged, negotiated or deposited and should be forwarded to Local Ration Boards by 10th of each month in postage-free Farmer's Envelope, RB-61, together with coupons and other valid ration documents from other maple product sales.

A producer receiving vouchers for a greater amount of maple syrup than he can ship must return unused vouchers to sender. Such unused vouchers can be converted back into preserves coupons by applying to the Local Ration Board.

### PREMIUM FOR SEED POTATOES

Order No. A-1129 Now in Effect.

This order continues premium prices for sale of seed potato stock in any quantity. Premium prices are based on ceiling price per pound for Canada No. 1 table stock in any zone during the period March 6 to April 2, 1944, plus:

1c. per pound for Certified Seed;  
1½c. per pound for Foundation A Seed;  
2c. per pound for Foundation Seed.

No matter when sale is made, the premium for seed is added to ceiling prices for Canada No. 1 table stock of that variety for the March 6—April 2 period.

In the case of seed potatoes from Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick shipped to points outside of Zone 1, however, premium is added to the March 6—April 2, 1944, Montreal ceiling for Canada No. 1 grade, and Maritime shippers may add to their prices additional freight costs from Montreal to any point west of that city.

No increase in price for seed potato storage will be allowed above the March 6 price adjustment.

### POTATO STORAGE CHARGES

Order No. 929 Now in Effect.

This order setting the ceiling prices for table stock potatoes provides that storage charges may be added to the ceiling prices in each zone commencing January 10, 1944. Storage allowances which may be added for the period March 6 to April 2 are 20c. per 75-lb. bag; 27c. per 100-lb. bag.

### SALES OF MEAT BY FARMERS

During suspension of meat rationing, a farmer, or a person who raises livestock, can slaughter (or have slaughtered for him) without slaughtering permit, livestock raised on his own premises, for direct sale of meat to a household consumer for the consumer's household or personal consumption. Such meat need not be stamped.

A farmer cannot sell meat to any other class of buyer without a slaughtering permit.

A farmer selling beef, lamb and veal to household consumers must offer standard retail cuts and, in the case of beef, must indicate the quality—commercial, plain, cow and bull, or cutter.

A farmer can sell fresh pork in any form he chooses.

Supervisors of Public Markets will be kept informed by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board regarding legal meat prices for sale by farmers. Information also can be secured from local Board officials.

### WAR DEMAND FOR HORSEHAIR

Horsehair is urgently needed. It is used to make gun-cleaning brushes, industrial brushes for use in war plants, navy mattresses, shock pads and cushions for army trucks and aircraft. Price for good quality horsehair from mane and tail combings ranges from 30 cents to 50 cents per pound. Any wool and hide dealer will buy it.

For further details of any of the above orders apply to nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board

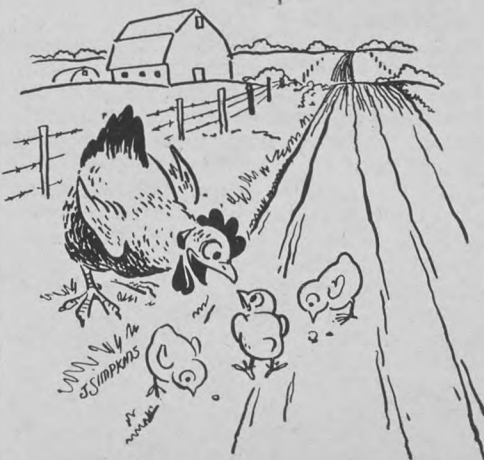
organize the Empire, are the very people whose well-meant but misguided plans would quickly destroy it.

Mr. King unfortunately did not give the impression that in his objection to constitutional measures of centralization, he had completely freed himself from the vice of colonialism. "The practice," he says, "has grown up during the present war of having the High Commissioners of all parts of the British Empire resident in London meet daily with the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs. He has present with him on most occasions a representative of the Foreign Office and at these interviews... there is communicated to the High Commissioners what is important in reference to inter-imperial relations and matters of common concern with respect to the war..." Mr. King seems to be repeating the mistake he made before the war when he used to talk so vigorously about parliament deciding and about Canada not being committed: he is allowing to grow up in London, it would seem, a subordinate body "informed" by the British government but whose very "information" probably binds this country to courses of action which may or may not be in our interests. One sometimes sighs for the independent position of, say, San Salvador.

True to character, the Prime Minister takes refuge in a compromise. He will have nothing to do with "the organization of relations" within the Commonwealth, which he well knows the balance of the political forces in this country would not permit of; so, possibly in order to keep the domestic peace, he plumps for a solution which did not seem to appeal to him very ardently some years ago, that is, "an effective international system."

**F**OR Canada this is probably the wisest goal. Isolation is not practical. A British bloc, "the organization of the relations of the Commonwealth," is, despite the blandishments of Lord Halifax and the mature reflections of Field Marshal Smuts, not practical in a country such as this, eternally divided as it is in its very soul between its historic heritage and its North American environment. An English-speaking bloc would be much better but might antagonize the French and Dutch minorities within and certain other powers without. An alliance of Russia, United States, Great Britain, etc., would be good, as long as it lasted, which means as long as there is counter-pressure against it, but if experience is a teacher it would not last overly long.

There remains the "effective international system." Little has been said about it of late: we seem to have tumbled a long way down from the generous idealism that produced the League of Nations. It remains true, however, that it is the arrangement within which a country such as this could rest most easily. In Mr. King's words (so often better than his deeds) "Collaboration inside the British Commonwealth has... a special degree of intimacy. When however, it comes to dealing with the great issues which determine peace or war, prosperity or depression, it must not, in aim or method, be exclusive..." Our commitments on these great issues must be part of a general scheme, whether they be on a world basis or regional in nature. We look forward, therefore, to close collaboration... not only inside the British commonwealth but also with all friendly nations..." (Hansard, ibid).



"We don't have to worry about cars any more, they're rationing gas."

## B.C. LEGISLATORS AND THE FARMER

Continued from page 3

Lieutenant L. H. Eyres, who hails from the rich Chilliwack dairy country, farmers must organize and unite all branches of agriculture to enable them to speak with authority, in one voice instead of many.

"Fully organized," said the soldier member, "the farmers must insist that the prices for farm products be stabilized with a floor price that will return a fair and reasonable margin of profit."

"This floor must not be in the cellar, but must be placed on a foundation strong enough and high enough for the farmer to be able to get a return for his labor on a par with other businesses and professions. This floor must be high enough to enable the farmer to pay his help wages that will keep labor on the farm. It must be high enough to encourage the farmers' sons and daughters to stay on the farm, knowing that they will have an equal chance of earning enough to give them the standard of living they could expect from other business ventures."

Flight Lieutenant Eyres' practical suggestion was the establishment of residential agricultural schools, but that, along with the milk control bill, was left for another session.



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## SCOUTING AROUND

*Continued from page 12*

a dividend of six per cent. For the last few years of its existence as a locally owned co-operative elevator, Mr. Banks was secretary-treasurer and manager. "The farmers were loyal to their elevator," he said. "I have seen a string of teams nearly a mile long leading to it. For years it handled an average of 186,000 bushels a year. Finally it was sold to the pool."—R.D.C.

### Station Agent to Dairyman

**H.** D. BREWER used to be a station agent at Dropmore, Man. There, as a sideline, he had eight cows on a quarter section. He resigned from the railway business and in 1935 moved to Dauphin, where he established Avoca Dairy, from which he supplies the good people of that good town with good Jersey milk testing 5.3 per cent, which is pretty creamy milk.

And just here let us put in a good word for those thousands of dairymen who supply the towns, large and small, and the villages, be they hamlets or near-towns. Interest in the whole milk business seems to centre around the big cities. There's something very spectacular about putting a quart or two on every doorstep every morning in a city of even a quarter of a million. In one of the really big cities, of two or three or half a dozen millions, it is terrific. But lump them together, and it takes rivers of milk to supply the vast network of rural centres with milk for their porridge and something better for the morning coffee.

It takes intelligence and diligence to conduct a small modern dairy such as Avoca Dairy. There is the feed to grow. There is the scientific feeding of the cows, there is the art of breeding for production. There are the sanitary precautions that must be taken, for if an epidemic is traced to a dairy, it's just too bad for that dairyman's business. And to get those bottles in at the kitchen door the same time every morning, come heat, sleet, monsoon or blizzard, requires a schedule that must be lived up to. In these days the labor shortage doesn't make things any easier.

When I called on Avoca Dairy last October, Mr. Brewer was delivering 200 quarts a day. It was marketed under the Jersey Association trade mark, for Jersey milk isn't just milk. He was milking 25 cows. There were 32 cows in the herd, including the dry ones. He has a couple or three freshening every month to keep the flow steady. The milk sold at 11 cents for quarts, plus the two cents subsidy, which makes 13 cents. He skims little milk except in the height of production. "I do not sell cream since the restriction was put on," he said. "Anyway, a woman can whip the top of a bottle of Jersey milk."

The milk is sold raw, but the herd is accredited. Mr. Brewer never had a reactor in his herd in the 14 years since he kept cows, not even the suspicion of one. Although the calves are all negative, he inoculates them against Bangs' Disease as an additional precaution. The herd has been in R.O.P. since 1931 and now produces about 8,000 pounds a year from mature cows. Milking is done with a three-unit Surge milking machine. He likes it and has no trouble breaking in the heifers with it.

"I don't buy any feed except a little concentrate," said Mr. Brewer. "When you are feeding alfalfa you don't need much supplement. They get bone meal, salt and also some meat meal to replace the protein when they are not getting so much alfalfa."

He has 150 acres of wild pasture and 90 acres in cultivated land, including hay. He feeds pure alfalfa hay and also some beardless barley hay and brome grass. "Give them a change occasionally," he said. "They get tired of one diet."

Generally he grows corn but last spring was late and he didn't plant it, though later he was of the opinion that it would have come on all right. When he has corn he feeds it in the



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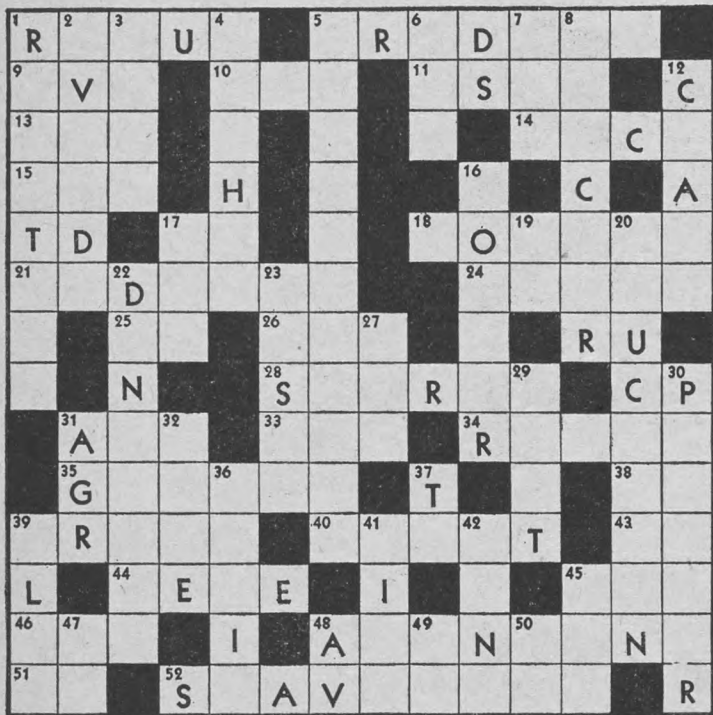
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# COUNTRY GUIDE PUZZLE CORNER

All puzzles must be mailed by April 29, 1944. Prize winners will be notified by mail as soon as the contests are judged. Correct solutions and prize winners' names will be published in the June issue. Prizes will be awarded to the contestants who send in the correct or nearest correct solutions. In the event of ties, prizemoney will be divided equally among tying contestants. The judges' decision is final. No correspondence will be entered into regarding these contests. Individuals who have won two prizes in these puzzles since January, 1942, will automatically be excluded from further prize lists.

## SENIOR PUZZLE



To The Country Guide, Winnipeg, Canada.  
I agree to abide by the judges' decision.

Name .....  
P.O. ....  
Box or R.R. No. .... Prov. ....  
(Please print name and address)

☐ If prizemoney will be accepted in War Savings Stamps, check here.

- PRIZES**  
1st—\$10 or \$20  
2nd—\$5.00 or \$10  
3rd—\$2.50 or \$5.00  
4th—\$2.50 or \$5.00

Double Prizemoney if prize-winning solution is accompanied by a subscription.

### ACROSS

1, vagabond; 5, anything yielded by growth or labor; 9, girl's name; 10, part of the foot; 11, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (abbr.); 13, part of the body; 14, every; 15, part of the verb "to be"; 17, personal pronoun; 18, opening which receives and holds something else; 21, compound containing iodine (pl.); 24, necessities; 25, indefinite article; 26, feminine pronoun; 28, traps; 31, sum up; 33, ever (poetical); 34, pertaining to the crown or king; 35, low, moaning sounds; 38, towards; 39, cover or shell of a pie; 40, a means of diversion; 43, indefinite pronoun; 44, an outdoor entertainment on a lavish scale; 45, person whose faculties have been dulled by excessive drinking; 46, not on; 48, pertaining to a chain of mountains in Sicily; 51, same as 38 across; 52, person who cleans streets, garbage, etc.

### DOWN

1, kinsman; 2, exaggerate; 3, type of plum; 4, a design or drawing on glass or metal is usually said to be "....."; 5, fretfulness; 6, belonging to us; 7, employ; 8, thin, dry biscuit; 12, prattles; 16, deliberate or consider; 17, acquire by toil or effort; 19, Civil Engineer (abbr.); 20, formal acquisition of knowledge; 22, common affection of the scalp; 23, city in Prussia where the Krupp steel works is situated; 27, organ of hearing; 29, pertaining to comfort; 30, one who schemes; 32, measured quantity of medicine; 36, native of Attica, or Athens; 37, same as 51 across; 39, cause to coagulate; 41, a wind instrument, as the oboe; 42, part of the verb "to ring"; 45, respectful title used in addressing a man; 47, Flying Officer (abbr.); 49, printer's measure; 50, North-East (abbr.).

**RULES**—One solution will be accepted from each home. Two solutions will be accepted if entry is accompanied by a subscription (50c or \$1.00—your own or a friend's) to The Country Guide. The subscription **MUST** be paid for by the person who is to receive the subscription—subscriptions paid for by someone other than the recipient will be cancelled. When sending in a subscription with your entry please note the following details ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER and enclose it with your entry: Name, address, box or rural route number, amount enclosed. Non-subscribers' entries must be accompanied by a subscription to The Country Guide.

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Box or R.R. No. .... Age .....  
(Please print name and address)

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### ACROSS

1, long thin piece of wood; 4, near; 8, one who enters without right; 9, state of prosperity, as in the saying "..... and down"; 11, field laborer; 12, each (abbr.); 13, snake-like fish (pl.); 14, crawling insect; 15, Rear Admiral (abbr.); 18, ironic; 20, part of the verb "to sit"; 22, breathe noisily during sleep; 23, volcanic mountain in Sicily; 25, anything valued for its scarcity.

### DOWN

1, a very poor person; 2, lisol (actual); 3, printer's measure; 4, make a low monotonous sound; 5, short poem suited to be set to music; 6, the number of stars forming the Dipper, or Great Bear constellation; 7, having no certain course; 10, agreeable; 16, sometimes used to start a fire; 17, player of a wind instrument; 19, is not (contraction); 20, Steamship (abbr.); 21, towards; 24, an affirmative answer.

For prizewinners in February issue see page 46

sheaf. There is very little wastage if it is not too stalky.

Mr. Brewer started Avoca Dairy right in the middle of the depression. And he has come along all right, by practising those two requirements of the dairy business, diligence and intelligence. He has a good herd, headed by a good bull, Brampton Pilgrim's Design, and as a side line has shipped bull calves all the way from Ontario to Alberta.—R.D.C.

## The First Co-operative Flour Mill

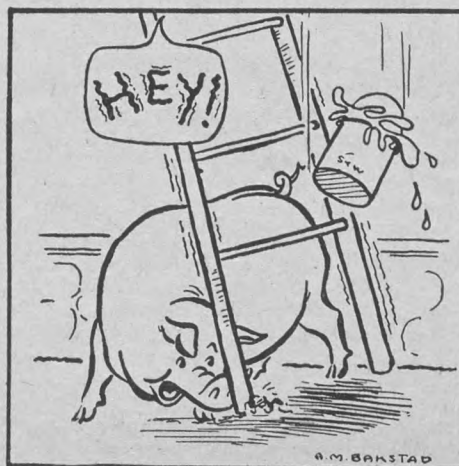
I HAVE now visited my first co-operative flour mill. It was the Consumers Co-Operative Mills, Limited, at Outlook, Saskatchewan. The mill is owned by the Saskatchewan Co-Operative Wholesale Society, and the manager is B. Johnsrude.

The Co-Op bought the mill late in 1939, and it was evidently not very successful as a venture at first, which is the reason why Mr. Johnsrude, who had travelled for the Co-Operative Wholesale Society for five years, was asked to take over the management. The mill capacity is 220 barrels of flour daily on a 24-hour run, and it was acquired primarily to serve the 700 local co-operative associations in the prairie provinces and as far east as Fort William. Due to the peculiarities which have often been found characteristic of freight rates by farmers, it is as cheap for the mill at Outlook to ship flour to the Fort William Co-operative Society as it is to ship it to Regina. Feed has also been shipped as far east as the Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Maritime) at Moncton, New Brunswick.

I was interested to find out what percentage of the 700 local co-operative associations actually patronize the Co-operative Flour Mill, and was advised by Mr. Johnsrude that the total number of associations doing business with the mill was about 300. These consisted, at the time of my visit, of about 70 co-operative stores, and about 230 bulk handling associations. Mr. Johnsrude was not disturbed, however, because satisfactory progress was being made; and the quality of flour manufactured, which was not what it should have been in the early years, was now equal to the best.

Any surplus flour over immediate requirements was being exported, and at the time of my visit, about 50 per cent was moving out in this way. Aside from flour and feeds, such as bran, shorts, barley meal and middlings, the mill is also manufacturing cereals; the list including such products as Co-operative Wheat Flakes, Wheat Grit, Wheatlets (slightly finer than Grit) and Co-Op Granules, for all of which, we gathered, a ready market was being found.

I understand that the Consumers Co-Op Mills, Ltd., at Outlook, was the first co-operative milling venture on the North American continent. Co-operative flour milling had however been talked about for years in western Canada. Soon after they began operating, in fact, the Wheat Pools were besieged with requests to get into the milling business, but they shied away from it. There is, however, more than one way to skin a cat, and for the last four years the farmers of Saskatchewan have been in the milling business, in a comparatively small way, it is true; and as consumers, rather than as producers. Perhaps there will never be more than one co-operative flour mill in western Canada—perhaps there will be several. We shall wait and see.—H.S.F.



"I wish I knew better."



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*is used in the manufacture of linoleum*

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Oilcloth and Linoleum Company have fared well over the years—even during the recent depression. In addition to steady employment, the fear of want in the future has been largely removed by the introduction of a pension plan and other employee benefits.

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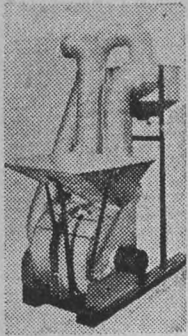


Huge quantities of linoleum have been supplied for naval vessels, Air Force schools, administrative establishments, munitions plants and hospitals.



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## Scotch Stories --- By KERRY WOOD

A GUID friend of mine, of Scottish descent as I am myself, delights to delve into the treasures of the Scots' tongue and discover new gems of Scots' humor. The dialect is a treasure indeed, and even the English dictionaries are coming to recognize that some examples of Scottish idiom cannot be duplicated in English, and thus we find "eerie," "gloaming," "cosy," and "glower" in common use today, while less known but equally expressive words like "scunner," "wersh," "thowless," and "splairge" or "splurge" are gaining recognition. "Auld Lang Syne" has no English counterpart. "Bonnie" is preferred by most to the English "pretty." "Wee" is thought superior to "little." Even "lass" has a daintier sound than "girl." Thus the phrase, "bonnie wee lass," seems to conjure to mind a far more beautiful young lady than does the English equivalent, "pretty little girl."

My friend and I, when we have had a half hour with the dialect, can hardly think of an English word that is not bettered by a richly expressive, and usually shorter, Scottish word. Of course, we are by that time hardly able to concede anything at all to the English, for that is the way of the Scot.

\* \* \*

A classic example of the resentment there is against the almost universal use of "English" and "England" to the subjection of Scotch, Irish, and Welsh pride, was given at Trafalgar, when Nelson's famous message was flagged: "England expects every man to do his duty."

"No' a wee word about Auld Scotland," said Sandy, one of many Scotch sailors in the fleet at that time.

"Hoots!" retorted Jock. "Scotland kens weel enough that nae laddie o' hers needs to be tell't to do his duty. Yon's just a wee hint to buckle up thae puir Englishers!"

Another more modern tale of the old, beloved battle that rages between English and Scotch had its setting at a recently held banquet of Hudson's Bay Company officials. The feud between the two peoples was fanned into flame by many a story about the pawky Scot, and finally one Englishman stepped over the boundary of good taste and said:

"In all my northern travels, I have noticed many a Scotch factor married to an Indian squaw, but never yet have I seen an English factor married to a squaw."

There was a shocked silence for a moment, and then a broad tongue was heard:

"Ay, even a squaw has her pride an' ken's whaur to stop!"

My friend comes from Highland stock, and the old time Highlanders were even more Irish than Patrick. The finest example of this is known as the Inverary Proclamation against fishing in the lake. The town crier was credited with twisting the proclamation into the following Highland rendition:

"Ta-hoy! A-tither ta-hoy! Three times ta-hoy! And ta-hoy! Wheesh! By command of Her Majesty King Sheorge and Her Grace ta Tuke of Argyll! Any persons found fishing abune ta loch or below ta loch, afore ta loch or ahent ta loch, in ta loch or on ta loch, round ta loch or about ta loch, will be persecuted with threee persecutions. First, they'll be droon't. Second, they'll be hang't. Third, they'll be purn't. Ay! An' if they'll come back for any more, they'll be persecuted far worse tan all that. Got save the King and Her Grace ta Tuke of Argyll!"

There must have been Highland blood in the R.C.M. Policeman stationed at a certain Peace River town who, the day before Hallowe'en posted the following notice: "Any boys caught moving property from one place to another, or vice versa, will be prosecuted!"

Another famous bit of Highland humor that came to light during the Great War was the prayer offered up by a strapping Kiltie just before the boys went "over the top." The prayer was reported thus:

"O, Lord! Dinna be on oor side, an' dinna be on ta ither side either. Just

stand back a-wee frae baith o' us for an hour or twa, an' Ye'll see the toosiest fetch that ever was fochen!"

\* \* \*

No account of Scottish humor would be complete without some mention of the "dram." A Scotch doctor, a man who was fond of a wee drap himself, was once asked by a clergyman if hard liquor was not responsible for many a death.

"Na, na," retorted the doctor. "I nefer knew onybody that was kill't frae drinkin' guid whusky." Then, as an afterthought, he honestly added: "But I ha'e kenned some that dee'd in the trainin'."

One of the most famous stories concerning Scotch whisky was brought about by an Englishman investigating the facilities of a certain remote district in the Highlands. He asked a native how far distant it was to the nearest hospital and doctor.

"Twenty mile an' a bittock," returned the Scot.

"That's quite a stretch. What do you do here, when someone turns suddenly ill?"

"Ou, we just gi'e him a gless o' whusky."

"But if a glass has not the desired effect; what then?"

"We just gi'e him anither ane."

"But if two do not set him right?"

"Weel, just gi'e him three."

"But if neither three nor four cure him?"

"Weel, then, fill him fou' and put him tae his bed."

"Yes, but if filling him full does not even help, what is done?"

"Weel, just let him lie a-bed and drink until he's better."

"Yes, yes, my friend; but if whisky administered in any quantity will not cure him, what then?"

"Och, well," said the Scot, gravely, "if whusky winna cure a man, he's no worth curin', an' there's nae sense wastin' any more o' the guid stuff!"

\* \* \*

For a closing note I am going to quote a bit of verse which deserves the light of publication. It was written by my talented friend, and it literally smacks of the "independent spirit" which has always characterized the kilted race. It is titled:

### A Grace Before Meat

We thank Thee humbly, mighty Lord,  
That we ha'e meat upon oor board;  
But knowin' all, Thou shairly ken  
As Thee dost watch o'er us puir men,  
That if for Your work on earth Ye need  
us  
Ye'll ha'e to shelter, clothe, and feed us!

## Wild Life --- By S. E. GREENWAY

SOUTHWESTERN Saskatchewan is a lanted area as beautiful and fertile as any on the North American continent. Unfortunately it is visited by frequent



Prong Horn Antelope.

and severe droughts, but during years of average rainfall has produced abundant cereal crops. Influential westerners who were favored by the early range conditions and who maintained large herds of range livestock, were insistent that the area should be allowed to remain open. Nevertheless a mighty influx of settlers thronged into it in the early years of this century and many prospered exceedingly despite the droughts.

Unusually severe periods of dry weather during the last decade made it necessary to depopulate the area to a great extent, a device furthered by pay-

ing transportation and procuring locations in northern areas of large precipitation. This plan worked quite well and now the areas have been returned to the range livestock idea of other eras. With a difference: they have now become community pastures and we are told that they carry all the stock that can be properly maintained there. Certain public benefits neither sought nor provided for have attended the change. With the introduction of dugouts and dams a satisfactory supply of water has been impounded. The area has not been over grazed and prairie fires have been eliminated.

As a result of this enlightened policy a vast increase of native game has been fostered and conserved. Migratory waterfowl and all kinds of permanent game birds have found sanctuary. Sharp-tailed grouse, Hungarian partridges and Ring-necked pheasants are becoming unusually plentiful. The Virginia and mule deer are multiplying and a beautiful prairie animal which almost became extinct, the Prong horned antelope is seen in increasing numbers. As lately as fifty years ago this animal roamed over the western prairies in bands of thousands and suffered near extinction when railway fences prevented its easy progress across the prairies during violent blizzards in winter. Seventy-five per cent of all living representatives of this noble little beast are to be found in the community pastures.

It is an indisputable certainty that with the encouragement of native tree growth in the areas that time will restore it to more diversified agricultural uses.



"Frankly, I think he exaggerates!"



# THE COUNTRYWOMAN

## Beauty-loving owners transform prairie cottage into a charming dwelling

By AMY J. ROE

ONE of the most interesting examples of an old house being made over into comfortable and charming living quarters, is to be seen at Indian Head. It was our good fortune to be taken by a kind friend to visit the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Martin. The land was once part of the famous old Bell Farm, which had a number of five-room cottages built to house the hired help. All of the cottages were exactly alike and had only one floor.

This house had been made out of two old ones, which were built about 60 years ago. It possesses the charm of an old and the simplicity and comfort of a modern house. Mrs. Martin explained to us: "Some previous owner here, took two of those old cottages and set them nine feet apart and put a roof over all but left the interior of the cottages as originally built. There was a hall running down the full length of the house, which was heated by a string of stoves. "When we came we cut off the long cold hall, throwing the living-rooms together. This made it easy to heat with a pipeless furnace. We missed a sunroom very much but saw nowhere that we could add it, as we needed all the rooms for our family.

"We decided to make the living and dining-rooms, each as much of a sunroom as we could. We started first with the living-room and added a large window, nine feet wide and five feet high, which made the south wall nearly all window. Three years ago we did the same with the dining-room. The windows are made of double glass and do not need storm sashes. Plants kept on the wide sill of the dining-room window all winter have not suffered from chill or frost. We love brightness and sunshine, especially in the long cold winters and now when the sun shines there is both warmth and cheer. Our rooms are literally flooded with sunshine. We love our view from those windows.

"After the family grew up and left home, we were able to sacrifice a bedroom and add a sunroom to the west end of the house, opening off what had been a bedroom, which now became a den."

We sat in that sunroom, on a lovely summer afternoon, having tea with Mr. and Mrs. Martin and frankly admired their house. No matter where you sat in those rooms, a charming vista met the eye. An appearance of size and airiness is given, by the high wide arches, leading into the dining and living-rooms and by the flood of sunlight pouring through the large windows. Gay chintz covers and curtains give color and beauty to the rooms. Wicker and other easy chairs scattered about, give a sense of ease and comfort for the members of that household after the day's work is done. Mrs. Martin explained that almost all of the furniture is as old, or older than the house, having belonged to their parents and grandparents. She said that "It matches the queer old

looks out over flower gardens into a well planted belt of trees, through which winding paths are to be seen, which entice one to wander in cool green shade.

In any of those main rooms, one has a view of the out-of-doors, which on that day was one to be long remembered. The large windows face the south, looking across level grain fields, to the town a little over a mile away. Friends or strangers dropping in for a visit exclaim over that view, at any season of the year. If a title were to be chosen for the place I would name it The House of Vistas. It would well qualify for the title The House By the Side of the Road for it is set only a few yards back from the edge of the roadway. There is a sentinel row of tall trees but no fence. The smooth green lawn ends where the edge of the roadway begins. The surrounding lawn and the trees serve to bring out the picturesque lines of the trimly painted white cottage.

The fine shelter of trees to the west and north of the house was planted about 40 years ago. What is now lawn and flower gardens was just "yard" when the Martins came to the farm 18 years ago. A vine covered arbor, stone flagged winding paths, rock gardens and a latticed gate, help to give an impression of depth and size to that treed lot. It is a pleasant spot in which to linger on a summer's day. Even in winter it has a beauty of its own.

We were not surprised at our hosts' comment: "We love the little old place."

### Historical Note

THE full story of the settlement of the western plains remains yet to be written. Much of it is so recent that we have no access to it in history books, readily

available. It is rich ore, awaiting the exploration of the novelist and short story writer, who are better able than historians to impress it upon our minds. Of the western provinces, there is no doubt but that Saskatchewan has been most neglected by fiction writers. Without dramatic coloring we record a note, of historical interest:

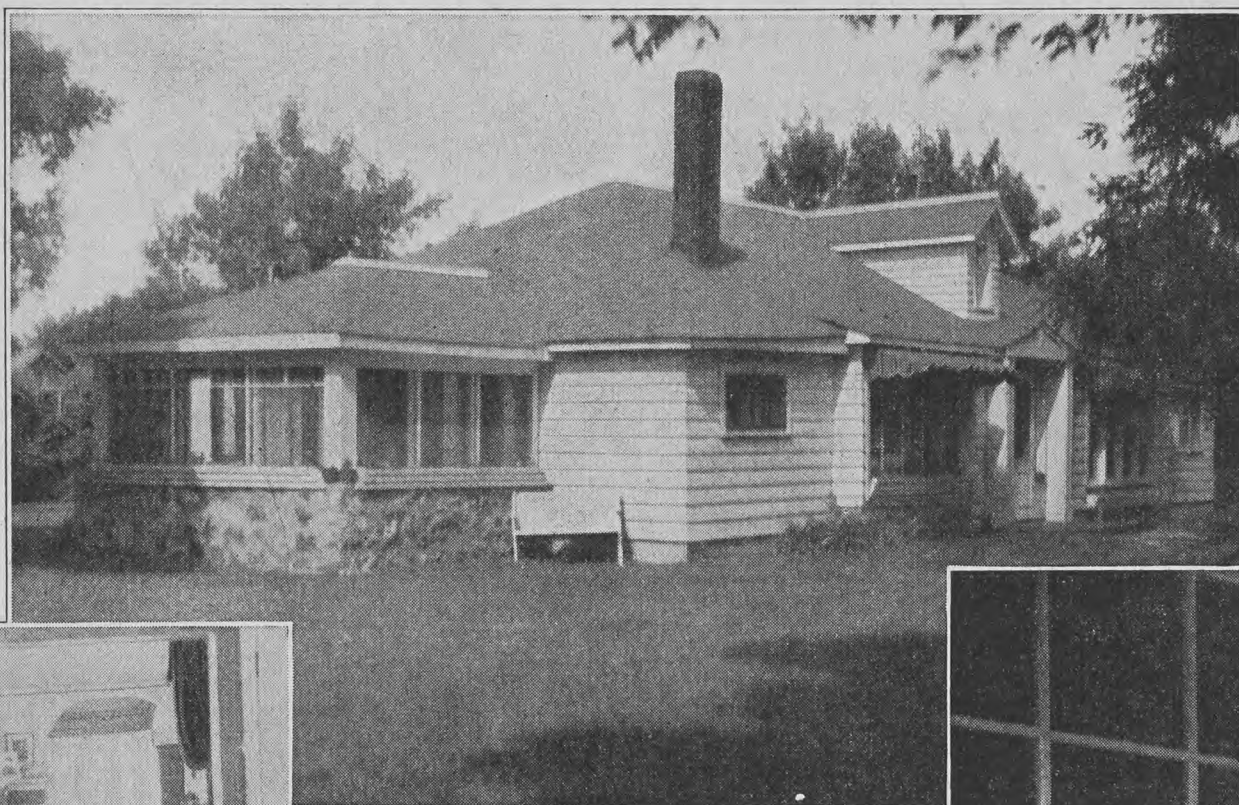
Saskatchewan had in the early 1880's, what was believed to be then, the largest farm of continuous land in the world. It was known as the Bell Farm and consisted of a block of land ten miles square. Minus the school lands and squatters' claims, which had to be respected, it comprised some 331,387 acres. The town of Indian Head was located later in about the centre of that block.

It was founded by Major William R. Bell, who came west in 1881. He undoubtedly was a man with many qualities that fitted him for leadership and had the respect of those with whom he was associated. The enterprise was backed by Canadian and British capital, some \$150,000 worth of debentures were sold but the company never paid a dividend.

What was probably the first breaking, west of the Manitoba boundary, was done on this farm. In 1882, a gang of railway construction men were engaged to do breaking on the Bell Farm and between 3,000 and 4,000 acres were broken that year. When the North West Rebellion broke out in 1885 the settlers engaged in military transport work at \$10 a day for a man and team, 100 teams and men went from the Bell farm. That year little grain was sown. Tribulations of the early settlers were, early frost that froze their wheat, little cash, small equipment and occasional dry seasons.

The huge block of land was divided into portions of 200 acres, each farm with a separate outfit, with its own house and stables. In some cases simple, small, square cottages were built for the hired help. Eventually all the Bell farms passed into the hands of small owners. In 1887, a piece of the land consisting of 680 acres was sold to the Dominion government and became the Indian Head Experimental Farm. It is to be hoped that inspired and talented writers, will

some day take facts such as these and others concerning other parts of Saskatchewan and weave them into stories that will catch and hold the interest of thousands of other Canadians. Ralph Connor's books made the West come alive in the minds of many people in other parts of Canada. Such books as: The Gentleman Adventurer by Marion Keith; The Men of Kildonan by J. H. McCullough and Mine Inheritance by Frederick Niven have told well the story of Manitoba's Fort Garry Settlement.



Centre: Attractive farm residence of Mr. W. H. Martin, Indian Head, Saskatchewan. Left: Interior, looking from dining-room to sunroom. Right: Mrs. Martin standing in front of dining-room window. Note reflection in window glass.

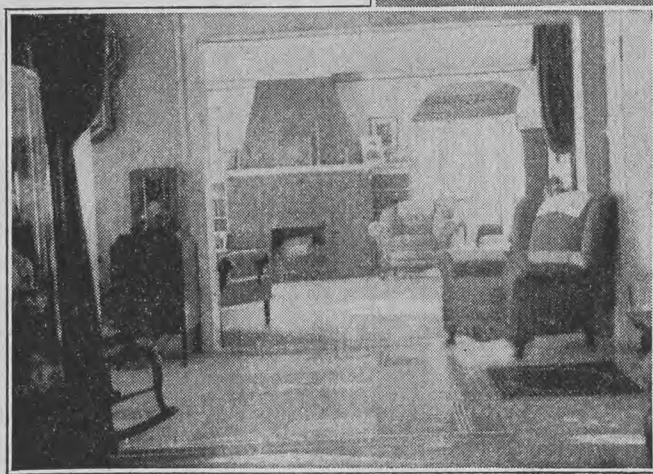
### April Garden

By GILEAN DOUGLAS

Narcissus and blue hyacinths are here,  
Their fragrance drifting on the air of spring;  
Tall tulips shed a golden light to clear  
The winter mists from my remembering.

Once more the laughter of the daffodil  
Enchants the dawn. The purple crocus lies  
Upon the dark, moist earth—a dream to fill  
The lonely heart when April beauty dies.

Magnolia nights go softly down the moon,  
The young grass stirs beneath the budding tree;  
And soft tears fall because this will too soon  
Be one in time with poignant memory.



place and because of its personal interest means much to us." Certainly it fits into its present surroundings with grace and helps to give a lived-in atmosphere, that many a more expensively furnished house lacks. The view, looking through the dining-room, from the sunroom, shows a built-in cupboard in a corner next to the wide window, holding pieces of pretty china and gay pottery, that was most attractive. Standing in the dining room and looking in the opposite direction, one sees a wide stone fireplace against the west side of the living-room and beyond into the many-windowed sunroom. From the sunporch one





# LAUNDRY ROUND-UP

Some practical ideas to save time and work when wash day and ironing day come round

By MARGARET SPEECHLY

**I**T pays many times over to learn all the tricks in this laundry business; in fact, it's the only way to get along when you are doing at least two people's work. Try out new ideas, ask yourself if there is an easier way, if this step or that is really essential—or could it be skipped entirely?

Since you bought your machine how often have you consulted the directions that came with it? Hunt them up and check over each point. Then hang them near where you do the washing so you can refer to them easily.

Maybe the washer would run more easily if it were oiled regularly. This not only keeps the gears from wearing, but saves your muscles which are more important. Do you fill the machine according to instructions? There is sure to be a water-line to act as a guide. Overloading is short-sighted because the clothes only get half washed. See that things are spread out evenly to avoid bunching.

## Less Work—Better Job

Have you always felt that the longer the washer is operated the cleaner the clothes become? To check this up, experts found while testing both hand and power machines that operating for longer than 10 minutes is not an advantage; in fact, dirt became further washed in to the fabrics. Best results were obtained by running the washer for six to eight minutes when clothes were not oversoiled. Very dirty articles needed 10 minutes and occasionally longer.

If you would like to cut down rubbing, see that the temperature of the water is right. Certain types of dirt are set by heat. Body secretions and other kinds of protein soil are harder to remove once they are plunged into very hot water. Therefore if you want easier

washing, do not have the first suds hotter than your hands can bear.

And would you feel very badly if you could skip most of the business of boiling clothes? Hardly! Nobody honestly enjoys filling the boiler, lifting wet clothes, fishing them out again, taking the risk of splashes, to say nothing of the steamy aroma that fills the house.

Of course boiling does help to make very soiled articles a better color, and may even remove a few stains. The extra rinse the clothes receive after coming from the boiler is all to the good. Boiling ought to do a powerful lot of good for the energy it takes.

These are some of the pros and cons of the question. You will have to weigh them up and decide what to do in your particular case. Nowadays people use fewer white clothes than they did years ago, but there are always some in each wash.

So much depends on preventing things from becoming over-soiled—not always possible, but something to aim at. Tea towels for instance, need no boiling if rightly used and changed frequently. The washer does the work and there is no rubbing.

I keep linen towels for glass, china and silver. For drying baking utensils and pans, I depend on flour-sacking. These I do boil if there are marks left after the washer has done its best.

Right near the range I hang an oven-cloth for lifting hot pans and casseroles. This prevents tea towels being used for the purpose. You may prefer pot-holders.

Then there are those prize exhibits, the men's hand towels. Here again frequent changing helps to keep dirt from becoming ingrained. If I am not satisfied with them when they come from the washer they go in to the boiler with a solution made from commercial washing tablets. This does away with the toil of rubbing. I give the same treatment to men's cotton combinations that get so grimy in hot weather.

## Recipe For Clean Clothes

With a power washer, I find the following plan helps to reduce the necessity for boiling white clothes. First, I get ready a tub of lukewarm water and enough flakes to make a light suds. In this I soak the first load for about 15 minutes, to loosen the dirt.

Next I put the hottest water available into the washer with enough flakes to make a two-inch standing suds. This will be too hot for the hands (from 120 to 140 degrees). Then I wring the soaked articles straight into the hot suds.

By running the machine for about six minutes, the loosened dirt is flushed out, and after a hot rinse most of the clothes are ready to hang out. If there is enough water for a second rinse, so much the better. If you are a firm believer in bluing, go ahead, but this is a step that I skip without a twinge of conscience.

The short soak each load receives at the start is a big help toward keeping the suds clean in the washer. More water is needed in the tub occasionally and enough flakes to keep the sud from dying down. If the wash water does get dirty, drain off some from the tap at the bottom, when there are no clothes in it. Add hot water to the load-line and enough soap to make a lasting suds.

Colored clothes benefit too by the short lukewarm soak but should not have too much heat in the washer. Thorough rinsing is the secret of keeping colored washables fresh and clear.

Did you ever stop to figure out how much help you get from the wringer? The hand-wringer is a great improvement over the old-fashioned way, but

not until you use a power wringer do you realize how much strength can be saved and what a grand job it does.

A wringer presses out the soiled water and keeps the rinse from becoming dirty, providing the clothes are fed in evenly. Always free each piece from entanglements first, and see that there is no bunching or twisting. Fold sheets, tablecloths and bedspreads so they go through evenly.

Put pillow-slips through closed end first, and fold over tapes and frayed edges to keep them from wrapping round the rolls. When this does occur, stop the wringer, reverse the rolls and see if the article untangles itself. If not, release the safety lever and lift out the rolls to unwind the garment. Adjust the tension on the rollers according to the size and thickness of the piece. With a hand wringer be sure to tighten both screws evenly.

When it is not fit to hang the clothes outside, I put them through the wringer twice to hasten drying. Even with a hand wringer this is well worth doing. See that buttons are turned in so they can't damage the precious rubber and the same with buckles and large buttons. Close slide fasteners and fold over the material as a protection.

## Button Tricks

In the case of large buttons with metal shanks, pin them on the wrong side with small safeties instead of using a thread; then remove them before washing. Things go through the wringer more quickly and safely like this. When buttons on wash dresses have no shanks, I sew in and out the holes in the buttons with thread, just as if sewing them on to the material. This forms a sort of shank. I pin these on with small safeties from the under side and remove before washing.

Do take special care of the wringer because replacements are impossible to obtain. When the washing is done, loosen the tension and leave the rollers clean and dry. The smallest bit of grease or oil tends to soften rubber. See that the tub is clean and dry. Keep the power machine away from heat and dust. You can cut down the work next wash-day, if you slip a cover over the washer. Then you won't have to dust it out before starting operations. Just a small matter friends, but one way you can save your strength.

## Ironing Streamlined

Cut down tedious work that tires you out

**S**OME people will wilt at the very thought of ironing. If you are like that, find out why. Take the job apart; figure out what's wrong; then put it together again, not in the same old way, but re-built and streamlined.

In the process, you will probably work up new interest in ironing and begin trying out new ideas. Don't rely on habit or the way mother always did it. You need more than that in grappling with today's burdens. Question everything you do, and keep improving your methods. Here is a start.

Do you dread ironing because your feet and legs get weary? They won't tire so easily if you stand on a mat or a strip of linoleum. Vary the job by sitting down to do some of the flatwork. A kitchen stool or an old high-chair or even the organ stool will rest your muscles, provided it is the right height and allows your knees and legs to get underneath the table or board.

Don't protest you can't iron while seated. If you are weary enough, you will give the idea a trial. Even doing

a few pieces every half-hour perched on the stool will relieve the strain.

Maybe it is your arms and shoulders that give out first. Have you tried using either hand? Naturally it takes practice but you could start on plain articles, switching over the iron occasionally.

If possible listen to a favorite radio program while you work. Lots of people dislike ironing because they feel they could be more pleasantly employed otherwise. In factories music has long been used for relieving monotony and increasing output.

And whereabouts do you do the ironing? If you work in a dark corner or where the ventilation is poor, it's no wonder the job is on the black list. Have the light over your left shoulder or in front, and get enough fresh air to keep you from wilting.

What kind of surface do you use? A table is ideal for flatwork, and a board is the thing for shirts and dresses. In either case the surface should be smooth, well padded and rigid. A wobbly table can often be strengthened by tightening the bolt at each corner, or by nailing the frame at strategic points



Fine woollens need careful handling in the laundry if they are to remain fluffy and light.



underneath—simple treatment, but important enough to make all the difference to your comfort.

Make-shift boards are often shaky or badly shaped. Some people use a "leaf" from the dining-table; others rest a plank on a couple of chairs. You will really enjoy ironing on a board tapered at one end, firmly supported by legs that do not prevent garments being drawn down to the board end. Have the board wide enough so you don't need to shift the article too often. If hinged at the end you can fold it back against the wall when not in use. The sort that is enclosed in a shallow cupboard is safe from dust.

For easy ironing the surface should be smoothly covered with two or three layers of blanket, felt or table-padding tacked firmly to the under side of the board. Stretch it carefully and top with a loose cover laced in place. The covering for a table in daily use will have to be movable, but ought not to slip while you work.

Here is how I anchor mine. I cut a strip of factory cotton the exact length of the table plus eight inches. After making a half-inch hem at each end, I sewed on two tapes four inches from each corner. To prevent the cover from slipping, I thread each pair of tapes through a hole bored in the frame underneath. When the four pairs are tied securely the ironing surface is smooth and taut.

Possibly you dread ironing because your back aches from working at a surface too low for comfort. Anywhere from 32 to 34 inches from the floor is an average height for the table or board, but you should find out which is the most comfortable in your case. You ought to be able to apply pressure from the shoulder without strain. This depends not only on your height, but on the length of your arm from shoulder to elbow.

#### It All Adds Up

You can still further save your muscles by arranging the equipment conveniently. Instead of stooping each time you pick up an article, put the clothes basket on a chair or stool at the left of where you are working. At the right, place the rack on which the finished piece can be hung. A supply of coat hangers also saves labor. If each dress or blouse is slipped on a hanger, you skip the folding and things look fresher.

Having the irons the right heat makes all the difference to the speed with which the job can be dispatched. If you use sad irons be sure to cover them with a shallow pan to hasten heating and conserve fuel. Six are better than three. The number on each enables you to pick them up in rotation.

Perhaps you are fortunate enough to

own a gas or electric iron. This allows you to work in cooler parts of the house than the kitchen and saves walking back and forth to the range. The newest gas irons are miles ahead of the old types we used years ago and, like the electrics, they are streamlined and comfortable to hold.

If you watch skilled ironers you will notice that they smooth each piece with their palms or fingers before picking up the iron. This relieves the muscles of the hands and arms which often become weary and cramped and at the same time does a better job.

How long you spend ironing depends on the way the clothes were handled when wet. Wring each piece evenly—straight, not cornerwise or in bunches. The tighter the tension of the rolls, the more wrinkles there are likely to be, especially on linens.

#### Harness the Wind

Then if you hang the wash evenly on the line, the wind will do a lot of smoothing for you. Pin things evenly, with the straight of the goods. Sheets for instance, if hung over the line one-fourth or one-third and pinned in three or four places, will need no ironing, especially if folded as you take them off the line.

And the same is true of the rest of the clothes. If you work out your own system of folding as you take them down, you can greatly reduce the wrinkles to be removed with an iron. To be convinced of this it is only necessary to compare the look of a basket of clothes folded systematically with that of another lot folded in any old way.

Lots of things need no ironing at all when wind-dried. In fact turkish or terry towels, face cloths, bath mats, knit cotton or rayon underwear, polo shirts, flannelettes, seersuckers, and some bedspreads can be put straight away. In the course of a year they save endless labor. Huge damask cloths can be replaced by small luncheon cloths or a nice piece of oilcloth. Even better still is a covering of inlaid linoleum cemented on to the table.

In choosing patterns for your clothes and the children's playsuits, select those that lie flat and have few ruffles, puffs or tucks. Simple styles in washables make a big difference on ironing day.

So does the dampening of the clothes. If too dry, the wrinkles are hard to remove. If too wet, it takes an endless time to iron them dry. Apply the water with a clean whisk kept for this job alone, or use a perforated bottle top. Best results are obtained when the clothes can stand over night, covered with a heavy towel to prevent drying out of the surface. Hot water penetrates more rapidly than cold.

## Textile Standards

Standards Bureau set up—need for informative labels on fabrics and garments

By MARJORIE J. GUILFORD

**S**HOPPING for textile goods is no longer a straightforward matter of going or sending to the store for so many yards of such and such, or a pair of towels of a definite quality and being sure of getting just what you want. If you are lucky you may do so. But Canada's stocks of textiles for civilian use are necessarily limited. This is not difficult to understand if one realizes that in 1942, Canada produced, for military uniforms alone, 92 different kinds of cloth. Fifty different shades were included, and the cloth ranged in width from nearly two yards, to narrow tape for binding. In addition to this, material was shipped from the Dominion to Great Britain, Egypt, Australia, New Zealand, Africa and Russia.

During these war years, Canada has been making a real effort to keep the quality of her yard goods, her ready-

made clothing and her home furnishings up, and the price down. This has not been an easy task, with many imports cut off, experienced labor, so necessary in this field, scarce, increased shipping rates, and the great demand for textile fabrics. Substitute and alternate materials have had to be used in some cases and these are sometimes higher in price and not always up to the original in quality. It should be realized, however, that substitution is not necessarily always accompanied by degradation of quality. Many substitutes may be found to do the job as well as the original, or even better.

The world of textiles is increasing in complexity from year to year. No longer do we have, as our grandmothers did, only a choice between wool, cotton, linen and silk. Rayon, in a host of variations,

Turn to page 64

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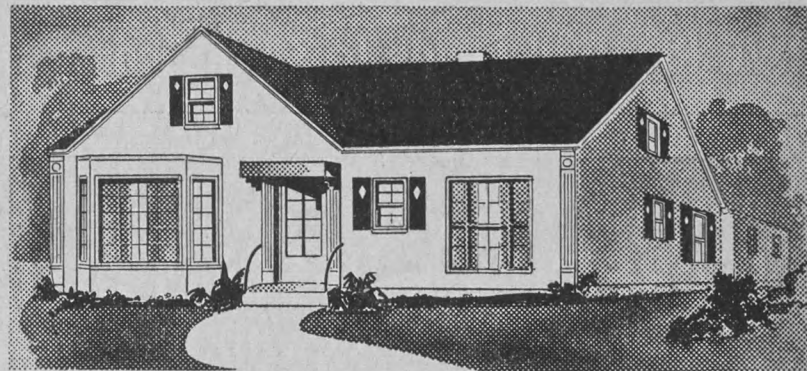
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There is no trickery involved in making a good omelet. Just plain carefulness and obedience to a rule which says "No delay!" No delay in cooking after the omelet is mixed, no delay in eating after it is cooked—have the family ready to sit down as soon as it is ready to be taken from the pan. Careful folding together of the yolks and whites so as to retain as much as possible of the air that has been incorporated into the whites in beating is important. The best utensil for cooking is a heavy metal frying pan, or one of heatproof glass. It should have a comparatively large surface so that the omelet will form a shallow layer. Moderately low heat is essential in this as in all egg cookery, if best results are to be obtained.

Folding the omelet before serving is a matter of choice. A puffy omelet may lose much of its puffiness if it is folded, unless a few eggs have been used in a large pan, so that the omelet is not too thick. A French omelet may always be folded, however, often with extra tastiness spread between the folds as suggested in the variations below.

### Puffy Omelet

3 eggs 3 T. water  
¼ tsp. salt 1 T. butter or other fat  
Few grains pepper

Beat egg whites until frothy, add salt, pepper and water gradually; continue beating until egg whites are stiff enough to remain in bowl when inverted. Beat yolks until light and fluffy and fold into beaten whites. Melt butter or other fat in hot skillet and add egg mixture. Cook one minute on top of stove, then place skillet in slow oven (325 degrees Fahr.) for 25 minutes. Serve immediately. Makes four servings.

### French Omelet

4 eggs 1 T. butter or other fat  
¼ tsp. salt  
Few grains pepper

Break eggs into bowl; add salt and pepper; beat only enough to combine whites and yolks. Melt butter or other fat in hot skillet. When hot and bubbling, pour in egg mixture; reduce heat for mixture to cook slowly. As omelet cooks, lift gently with spatula and tip pan, allowing uncooked egg to run underneath. Continue until all is thick but top remains creamy. Increase heat so omelet may brown on bottom. Remove from heat; with spatula, loosen omelet round edge of skillet. Fold half nearest handle onto other half, tip skillet completely over and thus flip omelet onto hot platter. Serve at once.

### Never Fail Omelet

1 tsp. baking powder 1 c. milk  
½ tsp. salt 5 eggs  
1 heaping tsp. flour

Mix dry ingredients with a little of the milk. Separate eggs, beat whites stiff, also beat yolks well. Add flour mixture to yolks, then the rest of the milk. Fold in egg whites. Pour into hot buttered pan. Put dabs of butter on top. Cover lightly and cook on low heat 15 minutes. Cut across centre, fold in half and serve at once.

### Potato Omelet

½ c. milk ½ tsp. salt  
1 c. mashed potatoes Dash of pepper  
1 tsp. onion juice 4 eggs, separated

Mix milk with potatoes. Add onion and seasonings. Mix in beaten egg yolks, fold in stiffly beaten whites. Pour into a hot greased pan and cook slowly until puffed and brown on bottom. Place in oven for a few minutes to brown top. Serves four or five.

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For variation add any of the following ingredients to the omelet as directed. Allow one tablespoon of mixture to each two eggs used.

**Cheese:** Scatter grated or ground cheese over the centre of the omelet while it is cooking.

**Fish:** Use any cooked fish. Chop it fine, season with salt and pepper and moisten with a little cream. Spread on the omelet before folding.

**Ham or other meat:** Scatter minced cooked meat over centre of omelet while it is cooking. The meat may be browned in a small amount of fat before it is added.

**Jardiniere:** Stir into the beaten eggs

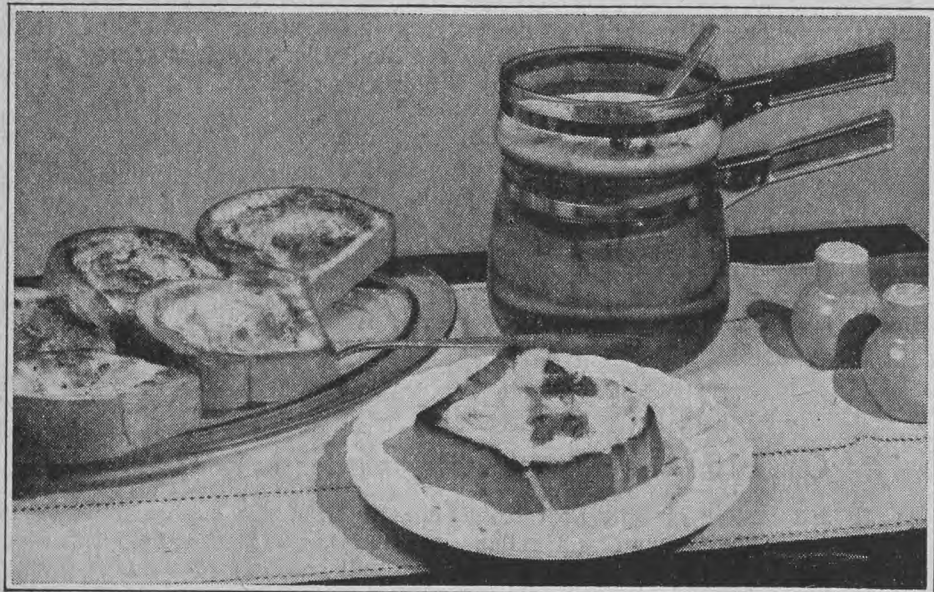
before cooking a mixture of chopped parsley, onion, chives and shallots.

**Jelly:** Spread any jelly or jam over the omelet just before folding.

**Onion:** Mix one tablespoon chopped onion and one teaspoon chopped parsley. Add to the omelet mixture before cooking.

**Parsley:** Scatter minced parsley over centre of omelet while it is cooking.

**Vegetable:** Use cooked left-over vegetables, one alone or two in combination. Mash the vegetable through a sieve, moisten with a little milk, cream or gravy and season with salt and pepper. Lightly spread the mixture over the omelet before folding.—M.J.G.



Hard boiled eggs in cream sauce on crisp toast served for breakfast.

## Variety Breakfasts

The meal which "breaks the fast" should be varied from day to day and substantial enough to supply energy for the morning's work

**W**HAT is breakfast like at your house? The same, morning after morning? With at least one member of the household, not unlikely you yourself, lacking in enthusiasm and taking just a cup of coffee, with perhaps a bite or two of toast. Or perhaps it is the children who have just tumbled out of bed that "Don't want any!" Whoever it is, something needs to be done about it, for this is an important meal. It comes after a period of eight to ten or more hours of fasting, and before the time of day when the bulk of work is waiting to be done. It is logical that the body needs a supply of fuel with which to start the activities of the day. Lacking an adequate breakfast, mid-morning fatigue and sluggishness will slow you up at your tasks, your children at their books.

With the essentials of good nutrition, as outlined by Canada's Official Food Rules in mind, plan meals for the day. Breakfast should include about one quarter of the daily needs—and should fit in with the other meals so that there is no deficiency in one food and an overlapping elsewhere.

The following is a good basic plan to follow at breakfast time:

**Fruit**—Fresh, canned, dried or fresh stewed, fruit or tomato juice.

**Cereal**—Preferably whole grain for all the family, served with milk.

**Bread**—Toast or muffins with butter.

**Milk**—Or cocoa made with milk for the children. Milk, cocoa, tea, coffee or other beverage for the adults.

A heartier meal than this is usually in order for farm families. Eggs, bacon, sausages or other meat are favorite additions. Jam, jelly, syrup and marmalade should be considered as desserts, and should be part of the menu only after the more wholesome foods have been eaten.

The above plan leaves room for considerable variety from day to day in the actual foods served. The fruit course

might be oranges, grapefruit or the juice of either, applesauce, baked apples, stewed prunes or figs, tomato juice, or as spring comes on, what more suitable than a dish of fresh, tangy stewed rhubarb. Serving fruit as first course at breakfast time is not a mere fad. There is a sound scientific basis for it. The fruit stimulates the appetite, and also the digestive tract, acting rather as an advance agent to get things ready for the remainder of the meal. In addition, of course, the fruit supplies valuable vitamins and minerals.

Variety in cereals is not hard to obtain. Best of all, are the whole grain cereals, in bulk or package that are cooked as porridge. On the farm, there is the possibility of providing an inexpensive and nutritious breakfast cereal by putting well cleaned wheat four or five or more times through the grain crusher, so that a comparatively fine wholewheat cereal is obtained. Packaged, ready-to-eat cereals, such as flakes and crumbles of various kinds are a good stand-by, particularly if they are made from whole grains.

Porridge can be delicious and flavorful, if properly cooked. Try this method, using the quantities and times shown in the table below. Have the water, with salt added, boiling hard; sprinkle cereal in slowly enough that the boiling does not stop. Stir constantly and let boil over direct heat for from three to five minutes, according to directions, then cook, covered, over hot water, without further stirring.

Cereals requiring a half hour or longer may be cooked the night before. To prevent a hard skin forming on the surface, when the porridge is cooked, pour a shallow layer of cold water over the cereal and cover closely. In the morning, if you wish—and who doesn't—to prevent lumps, reheat without stirring.

For extra nutritive value, porridge may be made with milk instead of water, or half milk and half water may be

For sweet, wholesome bread—use Royal. NO SOUR SMELL

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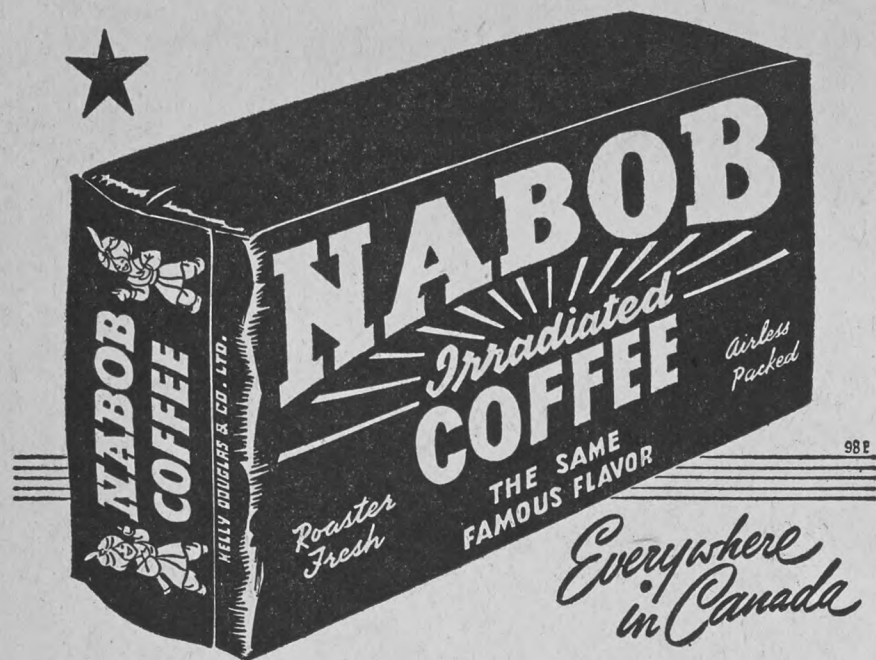
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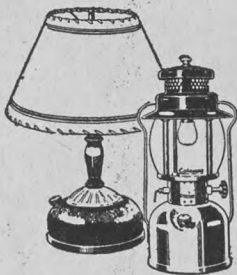
This exclusive Coleman quality feature is still maintained despite wartime demands. "Pyrex" Glass Globes protect mantles of Coleman Lamps from flying insects; make Lanterns wind-proof, storm-proof, bug-proof. See your Coleman Dealer now. He is supplied or can get them for you.



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used. For extra vitamins, add wheat germ—two tablespoons to each cup of uncooked cereal. Stir into the porridge five minutes before serving. Or sprinkle over the cereal along with milk and sugar. It is also ideal served on cold cereals, adding an interesting, nutty flavor. For extra interest, add raisins or other dried fruit to cooked cereal; sliced fresh fruits or berries in season to flakes or other crisp cereal. These latter come in the "special treat" category, and should be saved for birthdays, Sunday breakfasts, or for tempting the appetite of a convalescent.

If eggs are your mainstay for adding extra staying power to the breakfast menu, you needn't always serve them in the same old way. Scrambled, boiled or poached or in cream sauce as in the illustration above, they are delicious and easy to prepare. An omelet can easily be whipped up while the men-

folk are out at the chores. However you cook them, be sure that they are tender and digestible, and don't have to wait too long before they are served.

Toast is the standard accompaniment for eggs, for bacon, or for jams and jellies, and it is pretty hard to beat. But try muffins, fresh rolls, biscuits, popovers, or pancakes occasionally. French toast would be a pleasant surprise some dull morning, besides providing an extra bit of egg and milk for each person.

Developing in children and young people the habit of eating an adequate breakfast will stand them in good stead for health and alertness in future years. The habits of childhood are likely to form the routine of later life, so that they will continue to start off the day fortified with sufficient energy for the morning's work.

**Table for Cooking Cereals**

				TIME		
	Cereal	Water	Salt	Direct Heat	Double Boiler	Yield
Rolled Oats (regular).....	1 cup	3 cups	$\frac{3}{4}$ tsp.	5 min.	1 hour	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups
Rolled Oats (quick cooking)....	1 cup	3 cups	$\frac{3}{4}$ tsp.	3 min.	10 min.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups
Farina or Wheatlets.....	1 cup	6 cups	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp.	3 min.	7-10 min.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups
Oatmeal.....	1 cup	4 cups	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp.	3 min.	1 hour	4 cups
Cracked Wheat.....	1 cup	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp.	5 min.	2 hours	4 cups
Rolled or Flaked Wheat.....	1 cup	3 cups	$\frac{3}{4}$ tsp.	5 min.	1 hour	3 cups

## Build a Dumb Waiter

One of the best conveniences to make for the farm kitchen

A DUMB waiter or lift, operating between the kitchen and cellar is a great labor saver. It saves extra steps by making many trips to the basement unnecessary. It saves time where there are a number of loads of small articles such as jars of fruit or empty sealers to be taken up or down cellar for use or storage. It does away with the hazards that go with carrying loads up and down cellar steps.

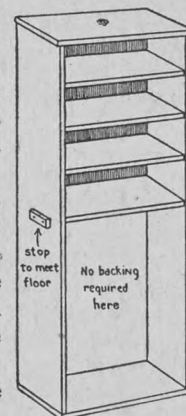
Its importance as a food cooler in summer or winter is high, as the housewife who uses one does not have to travel very far from her stove and work tables to find a cool spot to store the day's supply of food.

A dumb waiter may be made easily by the home carpenter from materials which are usually easy to find. The size will depend on the space wanted but it is well not to make it too big as it needs to operate easily. It is not intended to hold heavy loads but rather such things as are needed from day to day such as: butter, cream, milk, eggs, fresh fruits and cooked meats. The number and spacing of the shelves in the cupboard itself is a matter of choice for the user, keeping in mind the types of dishes and other containers which will likely be placed in it.

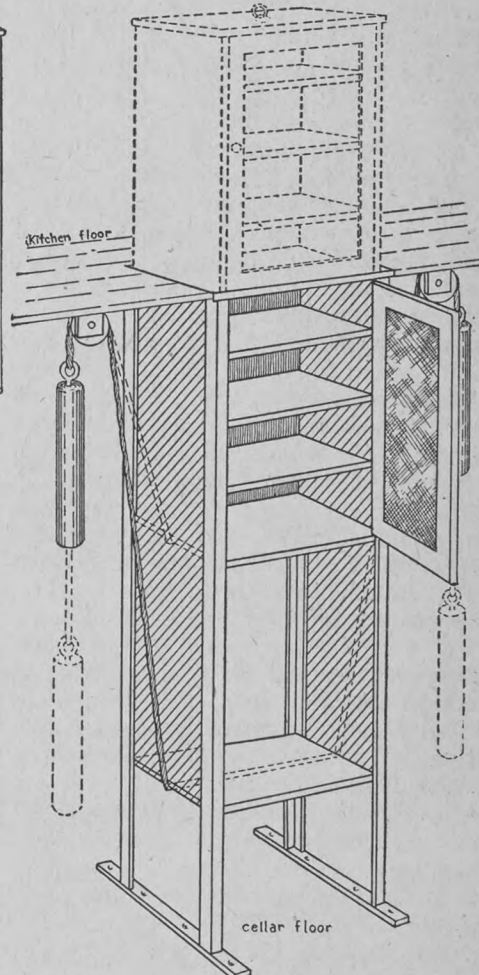
Where the dumb waiter is placed depends upon the individual kitchen and the cellar under it. It might occupy a section of the floor in front of a window, the entrance-way to the cellar stairs, or a corner otherwise not in use. It could be a part of a built-in cupboard and thus maintain the neat outlines of the kitchen. The one shown in the illustration occupies a section of the floor space. It is covered with the same type of covering as the floor and the ring on the top, by which it is lifted, is sunk into the floor, to avoid any possibility of tripping on it. If you are able to choose where you will put it, then place it where a refrigerator would correctly stand in relation to your line of work in handling food.

The dumb waiter operates on pulley and rope, with the rope attached to the bottom of the cupboard. A half-inch rope will do nicely. It is balanced by weights, which should be 25 pounds

heavier than the cupboard itself. The weights may be pieces of old iron, stones in a pail or a bag of sand. The weight of things placed on the shelves of the cupboard should not be too great or it will throw out the balance between the weights and cupboard. The pulleys

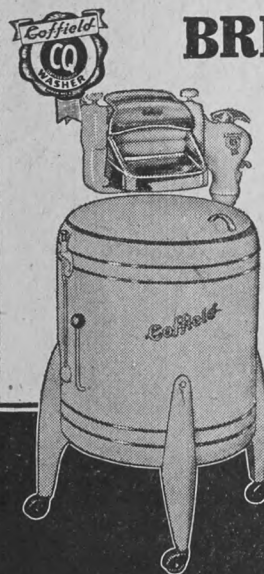


Dumb waiter unit



should be placed close to the shaft or track. For the purpose of clearness in the illustration they are shown rather too far out for good operation.

It slides up and down on a track, or shaft, made of 1x3 or 1x4-inch uprights, placed at right angles. A screened door on the cupboard permits ventilation and serves to keep out household pests such as flies and mice. The door opening into the cellar, permits unloading from down cellar. Properly balanced the dumb waiter rises automatically or with a slight pull because of the weights. A stop may be placed on one side to prevent it from rising too high. It will prove to be one of the best possible step savers for the busy household worker and a timely aid in the conservation of food supplies.



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## Back on the Beauty Beam

Common sense used in wartime living can turn this new way of life to bring us better looks

By LORETTA MILLER

**W**HETHER spring winds are as gentle as a lamb or whether they roar as menacingly as a lion, you'll be wise to study the causes of any new skin disturbance before starting on a corrective campaign. In addition to chapping and windburn generally caused by exposure to weather, one's change of diet and wartime living may be responsible, at least in part, for the new skin problem.

Perhaps an abundance of starches has replaced the more balanced menus of pre-war days. A less liberal amount of butter, oils and other greases in our foods might also be encouraging certain forms of dryness of skin, hair and nails.

Considering the various causes of these new beauty disturbances one might be facing, the above mentioned changes in eating—more abundant starches and less grease—may be responsible for either dry or oily skin and for overweight. Lack of greases in the body may encourage a systematic dryness unless this grease-deficiency is supplied to the skin by means of external applications of cream or oil. We must not forget, too, that when we are not giving our bodies the usual lubrication, it might be well to drink more water. This, of course, is a personal matter and entirely up to the individual to determine whether or not lack of grease and moisture in the system is responsible for dryness of skin and scalp.

**T**RACING the effects of too many starches in one's diet, one is likely to find sluggishness in various forms: Starting with faulty elimination which is all too likely to slow down circulation, which, in turn, may cause abnormal activity of the oil glands and this, in turn, may be responsible for dry or oily skin dotted with enlarged pores and blackheads. Occasional blemishes, too may result from these same basic causes referred to above. Such blemishes have their origin under the skin. Poor circulation, not carrying the blood sufficiently fast, does not carry away impurities, or force such impurities from the pores. At the first sign of enlarged pores and blackheads, it is important to give extra cleansing-care to the skin, while overcoming the basic conditions which contribute to the new beauty problem. Vigorous cleansing, in a measure, helps step up surface circulation and so aids in bringing a faster flow of blood close to the skin surface. This improved condition goes far toward counteracting abnormal action of the oil, or sebaceous glands.

"Beauty is more than skin deep" is more than an old adage. It is a fact. A lovely complexion never just happens. If you have a naturally flawless skin, the chances are your elimination and circulation are normal. But if your skin is extremely dry or excessively oily, you will undoubtedly find that the trouble can be traced to either one of these basic internal conditions.

Let me hasten to say that an unattractive complexion need not result. Common sense, in spite of one's wartime diet and way of life, will help counteract these contributing causes to an unattractive complexion, undue dryness of skin, hair and nails, and overweight, or, more specifically, a figure which may have spread out of bounds.

Your new beauty-wise theme should be "Get to the basic cause." For instance: If your skin is oily, pores enlarged and if blackheads show, don't expect to work wonders by changing only your cleansing cream. Plan wisely. Start at the basic cause of the trouble. Dollars to doughnuts you'll find faulty

elimination and poor circulation largely responsible for your skin troubles. So by all means correct these two contributing causes first. Cut down on starches, if possible and get more exercise in order to improve your circulation. Then change your skin-cleansing method. Use plenty of soap and water with a coarse-textured washcloth or a complexion brush. Such a vigorous skin-cleansing method improves surface circulation, while proper daily exercise steps up systematic circulation. As both the diet is changed and one's circulation improved, faulty elimination is generally overcome. These, plus the actual care of the skin, combine to bring freshness and fineness to the skin.

**T**HE figure which has grown in girth, even though its weight may not have increased, also takes on more youthful lines when starches are cut to the minimum and circulation stepped up. This is because a diet rich in starches builds fat instead of firm, solid flesh. Exercise burns up fat and the altered diet replaces fat with healthy flesh.

Dry scalp, which in turn is responsible for dull, lifeless hair, will respond in almost no time to a series of correct brushing and scalp massaging. Every scalp massage begins on the shoulders. Work from the tips of the shoulders in to the neck, then up the nape of the neck to and over the back and crown of the head. Spread the fingers fan-shaped and firmly massage the scalp. Then repeat the shoulder massage, slowly working up over the neck and head. Then bend forward at your waist, incline your head and brush your hair. Carry each stroke of the brush from the scalp out to the ends of the hair. Then stand erect and brush your hair upward from your scalp. Finally part your hair and brush straight down or away from the part. A thorough daily brushing will soon bring about normal action of the oil ducts, and this whether they now seem either over-active or under-active—whether the hair and scalp are oily or dry. Shampooing the hair and scalp when they need thorough cleansing, will also help bring natural loveliness to the hair. A very light application of pomade rubbed over the hair after the shampoo will do away with any strawlike appearance and make dry hair more easily managed.

**N**AILS and cuticle that seem to suffer from a wartime diet can be quickly put in condition by the daily use of cuticle and nail oil or cream. First scrub the hands well, rinse off all soap and dry the skin. Then massage the fingertip lubricant over and around each nail. Use your orangewood stick for working the oil or cream along the cuticle and under the free tip of the nail. Let the cream or oil remain on overnight or as long as possible during the day.

As you alter your wartime diet and improve your circulation by planned exercise, notice how elimination is improved. Beginning with the basic conditions most likely to disturb one's good looks, beneficial results may be expected as soon as the basic causes are overcome. External attention in the form of correct cleansing method for the skin, applications of lubricants to fingertips and dry facial skin, and massaging the scalp and brushing the hair, all combine to help get you back on the beauty beam—to help you retain or regain a flawless complexion, shining hair, and a fine, firm body.

# MUFFINS

## MAKE THE MEAL!

### MAGIC'S APPETIZING APPLE MUFFINS...

2 cups sifted flour  
3 tspns. Magic Baking Powder  
½ tspn. salt  
1 tbspn. sugar  
½ tspn. allspice

2 eggs, well beaten  
1 cup milk  
2 tbsps. melted shortening  
2 tbsps. shredded apple

Sift together dry ingredients; add eggs, milk, melted shortening and apple; mix all together quickly.

Bake in well-greased muffin pans in hot oven (400° F) about 20 minutes. Makes 12 muffins.

### MAGIC BAKING POWDER

MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST  
CONTAINS NO ALUM

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### MAGIC MAKES THE MUFFINS

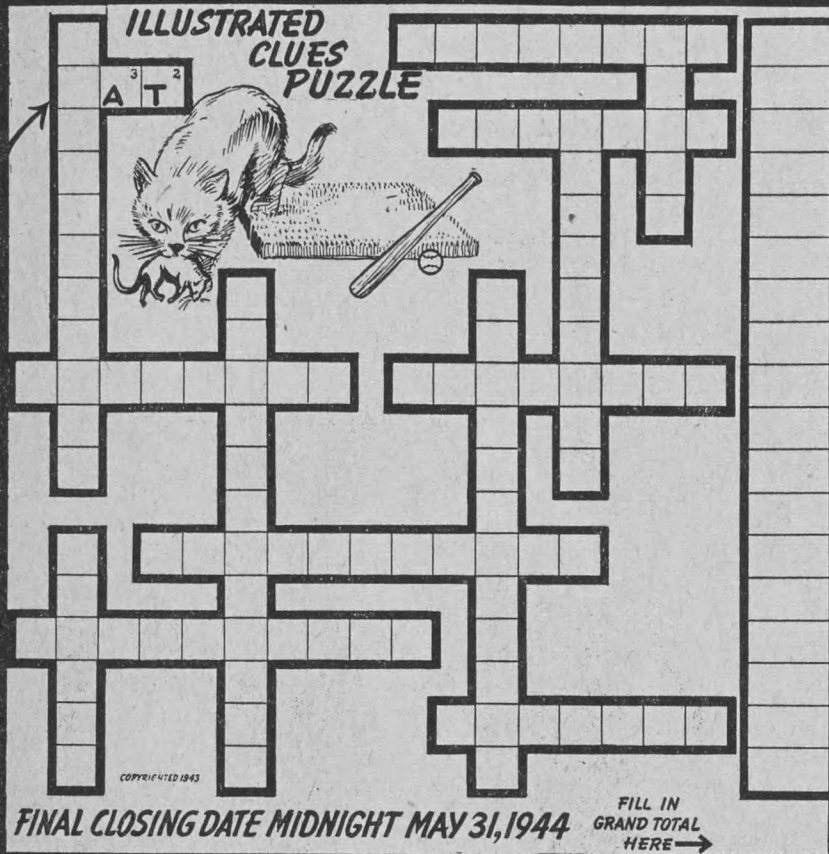
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## How to Work the Puzzle

"ILLUSTRATED CLUES," shown above, is a letter-value game in which YOU FIRST choose the "Key" letter. This letter henceforth receives a BONUS of TEN EXTRA POINTS (over its regular value) every time it is used.

A "KEY" letter is one which completes the "KEY" WORD (indicated by the arrow). Clues to the first letter of the "KEY" WORD are found in the pictures shown in the drawing. Thus you have a choice of four "KEY" letters to form four "KEY" words. For example, "R" is one of the four Key letters. You must, however, use only ONE "KEY" letter.

The object is to fill in all the interlocking paths—both up and down as well as across, with Standard English WORDS; so that when the letter-values of the words are added up in the right-hand column, that the largest possible Grand Total will be obtained. **That is all you have to do.** The Contestant who sends in a chart—with the Highest Grand Total—will receive First Prize. Second Highest Scorer will receive Second Prize, and so on, until 190 Free Cash Prizes are awarded.

### STUDY LETTER-VALUE CHART CAREFULLY

A-3; B-7; C-7; D-4; E-1; F-6; G-5; H-8; I-1; J-8; K-8; L-4; M-3; N-3; O-1; P-5; Q-9; R-2; S-2; T-2; U-4; V-9; W-7; X-9; Y-5; Z-9.

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## If Your Country Guide is Late

Wartime labor shortages occasionally disrupt our printing and mailing schedule. Transportation in wartime is uncertain.

If your copy of *The Country Guide* is late, it is caused by conditions beyond our control.

## TEXTILE STANDARDS

Continued from page 59

has been established as a hard-wearing and attractive member of the family. Just as the war started, nylon, most familiar in the form of hosiery, was coming onto the market. It is now being used for parachutes and other wartime necessities. But come peace, there will be many uses to which this wonder textile, conjured up from coal, air and water will be put. Saran, velon, and vinyon are synthetics still in the experimental stage, but promising definite possibilities for future success. Aralac made from the casein in milk, is being used quite extensively in combination with wool for coating, suit materials, and felt hats. Other possibilities of textile fibres to be made from protein substances are one from soybeans, and another from corn.

It is thus easy to see that we are going to have to be on our toes in the matter of purchasing textiles in the future. Informative labelling will be the solution to many problems for the shopper or consumer. If it could be established at the present time, or had been established in the past, more satisfaction with goods purchased would have been the result. There have, of course, been definite difficulties in the way of setting up Canadian standards, and a scheme of labelling for consumer goods. These must and will be surmounted, but the support of the housewives of the country of such labelling as already exists, together with demand for further definite information, will do much to hasten that day. In the absence of labels on yard goods and made-up items, questions concerning the content and the quality of merchandise will go a long way towards encouraging merchants and manufacturers to give this information on labels and tags attached to the goods they sell.

To be ideal, the label on piece goods, or on the finished article should tell:

*Of what the fabric is made?*—Is it cotton, linen, silk, wool, rayon, one of the new synthetics, or a mixture of fibres? If the latter, how much (in percent) of each was used? What is the quality of the fibre or fibres present?

Is it suitable for the purpose?

*How the fabric is made?*—What are the characteristics of the yarn? How is the fibre constructed? Is it durable?

*What can be expected of the fabric?*—Is it color fast, will it shrink or stretch in washing or use? Is it crease or crush resistant, moth resistant, permanently sized, slip resistant, water repellent, or otherwise finished to make it especially suitable for its purpose?

*How to care for the fabric?*—Is it to be washed or dry-cleaned? Does it require special care in ironing?

*The name and address of the manufacturer or the distributor who sponsors the product and the label.* These data serve as identification for the fabric or product.

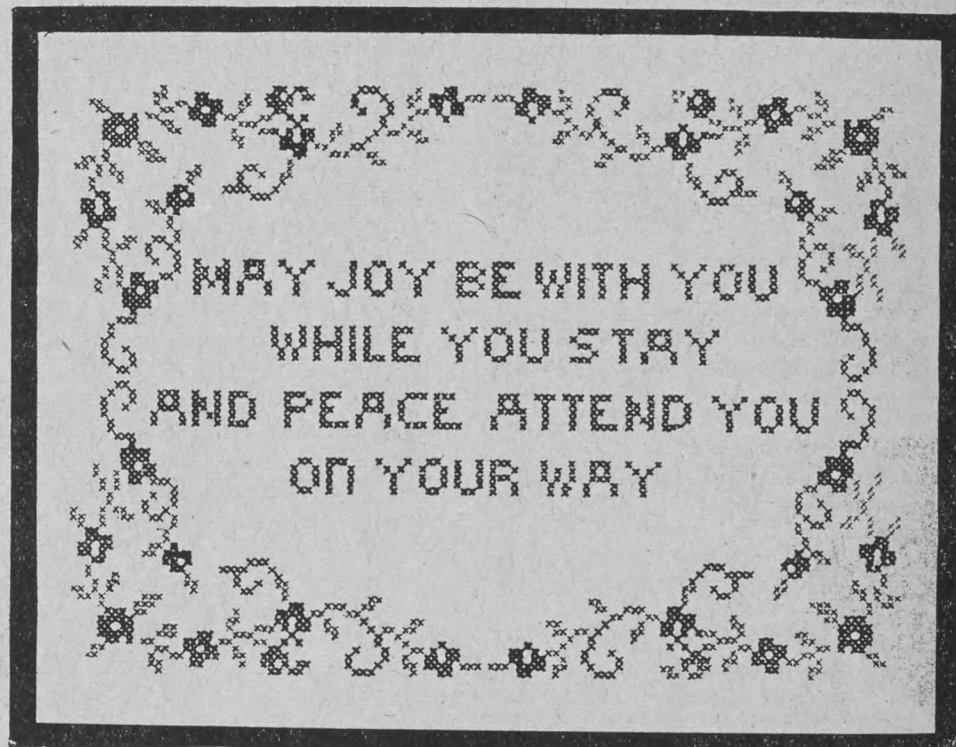
Definite information such as this about the fabrics and clothing bought, resulting in the knowledge that the purchase made was the best value that could be had for the money, would be a wonderful help to the purchaser.

A step in the right direction has been taken by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, in a series of orders that have been passed, starting last October, making it compulsory for manufacturers to label certain classes of goods that have been manufactured after a definite date. The order affects men's underwear, pyjamas, workclothes; women's, misses' and junior's coats, suits and sports jackets and other wear, as well as knitted goods. A label must be attached that carries the name of the manufacturer, or his Wartime Prices and Trade Board license number as well as the size and style number of the article. Retailers are permitted to remove this label only if they replace it with one of their own bearing the same compulsory information. This labelling will make it easily possible to trace to its source any garment about which complaint is made.

The Standards Section of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board has been recently set up. Consumers who have an article of clothing that in their opinion shows an excessive degradation of quality should send a complete description of the article's purchase and use, and the garment itself, if possible, to this office. There the article will undergo a complete and thorough investigation by experts, and adjustment will be made if found necessary.

## You Will Like This Sampler

BY ANNA DEBELLE



Design No. 512.

Of course you have a spot where this unusually well designed sampler will look just right. It may be in your downstairs or upstairs hall; it may be in the guest room or it may be in one or the other of your living rooms. It is friendly and attractive and you will find it fascinating work. Done in bright colors entirely in cross stitch. Fits 12x18 inches mat or frame. Design No. 512, stamped on linens, 50c. Threads 15c.

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Pinkham's Compound is made especially for women and is very effective to quickly relieve this distress. Taken regularly — it helps build up your resistance against such symptoms. Pinkham's Compound is also a fine stomach tonic!

Thousands upon thousands of women have been helped. Also effective for younger women, too! Get today. Made in Canada.

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3697  
SIZES 12-48

3683  
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3710  
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3716  
APPLIQUE INCL.

2044  
SIZES 12-46

Patterns 15 cents.

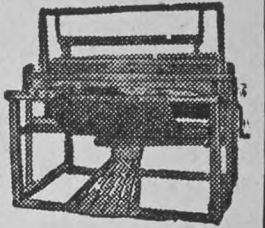
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# THE COUNTRY BOY AND GIRL

## Barbara Bunny's Bonnet

By MARY E. GRANNAN.

BARBARA was a Bunny, and she was doing something that bunnies very rarely do in April in the springtime in the sunshine. Barbara Bunny was crying. Her little pink handkerchief was soaking with tears and as she wiped her eyes with her paws, her mother said:

"Barbara, go get another handkerchief, if you must cry."

"Oh dear," sobbed Barbara, "do you really mean it, my Mummy Bunny, that you won't get me a bonnet for Easter?"

"Yes, I really mean it," said Mrs. Bunny, "and if you want to make your eyes all red and your whiskers all droopy for the Easter party . . . you just go ahead and cry. You know, you're really quite a pretty bunny when you look like yourself."

Barbara brightened hopefully, "But I'd be prettier than pretty, Mummy Bunny, if you'd let me get an Easter bonnet."

"Oh no, you wouldn't. You'd be sillier than silly. Barbara, haven't I told you that bonnets aren't for bunnies. Barbara, if you put a bonnet over your long ears and pink eyes you'd not be able to see or hear what was coming, and the first thing you'd know, you wouldn't be a bunny at all. Mr. Fox is quite anxious to have a rabbit pie for Easter. You know that as well as I do."

"Yes, but I'm smarter than Mr. Fox, Mummy Bunny, and I can hear better with a bonnet on than ten other rabbits. Even if I had my ears all covered up I could hear that fox," said Barbara.

But Mrs. Bunny remained stern and unmoved and Barbara went to her handkerchief box to get another handkerchief because she was going to cry some more. She cried for days. Everyone was talking about it. And at last the news reached the ears of Mr. Fox. He laughed to himself . . . a calculating laugh. He'd an idea. He would send the silly little Miss Bunny a bonnet . . . an Easter bonnet . . . and she would make him a rabbit pie. He went to the finest bonnet shop in Fox Village and bought the prettiest bonnet they had.

"Make it a bit smaller," he said to Miss Foxiana. "It's for a rabbit."

"A rabbit," gasped the fox lady in surprise. "What on earth are you buying a bonnet for a rabbit for?"

"It's really an Easter present for myself, Miss Foxiana," and he coughed importantly. "You see, I'm giving the bonnet to a silly rabbit for Easter so she'll give me a rabbit pie for my Easter dinner." Miss Foxiana laughed in admiration as she tied up the hat box.

There was great excitement in the Bunny House when the bonnet arrived. There was no name on the card inside the box . . . It just read "Easter Greetings, from a Friend."

Mother Bunny was at once suspicious. She refused to let Barbara wear the beautiful gift. But Barbara coaxed and cried and cajoled. "Oh, Mummy Bunny, it says from a friend . . . and I've lots of friends, and it's just the kind of a bonnet I've dreamed of. Please Mummy . . . please . . ."

"Very well," said Mother. "But if anything happens to you, remember, it's your own fault. I'm telling you Bunnies need all their senses about them."

Barbara went off proud and pretty in the new bonnet . . . her ears were tightly tucked under the straw crown. Her eyes were blinded by the rosy ribbons . . . She could see nothing except what was directly in front of her. She could hear nothing at all. Mrs. Bunny watched her out of sight and then went to her telephone and called up Skeetsy Skunk. "Skeetsy," said Mrs. Bunny. "I'm worried. Barbara's gone out with a new bonnet on her. She can neither see nor hear. Will you go follow her. I'm afraid of that Fox. I don't trust him."

"Leave it to me, Mrs. Bunny," said Skeetsy, and he hurried down toward the fox's den. When he came within hearing distance soft sobbing cries reached his ears. It was Barbara Bunny. He then heard wicked laughing. It was Mr. Fox. "Ha ha ha," laughed the fox, in answer to Barbara's cries for freedom. "Of course I won't let you go.

Why do you think I sent you the bonnet? . . . To catch you of course . . . Any bunny who's silly enough to put on a bonnet deserves to be made into rabbit pie. This is the end of you, little Miss Barbara."

"You're wrong, Mister Fox," said Skeetsy Skunk, appearing in the door of the den. "I think it will be better for you if you let Barbara go. And by the way, you can keep your bonnet. Barbara won't need it anymore."

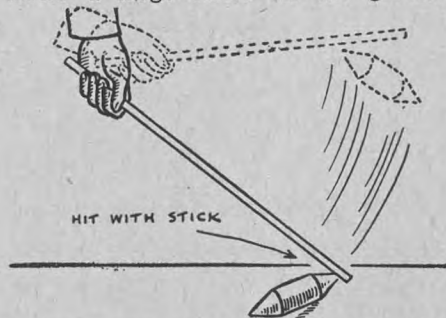
That night Barbara Bunny, still trembling from her great fright, reached for a clean handkerchief from her box, sniffed and said "Mummy Bunny, I wonder when little bunnies will ever learn that what their mother says is always right."

Skeetsy Skunk winked at Mrs. Bunny, Skeetsy had stayed for supper you know.

## Tip Cat Game

THIS is a good outdoor game. Obtain a round piece of hardwood, such as maple or oak, about two inches in diameter and six inches long. Both ends should be pointed, the points starting two inches back from each end. Another stick about 24 inches long and half inch or more in diameter completes the outfit.

Draw a large circle on the ground



about twenty feet in diameter. Do this by tying a ten foot length of string to a small stake. Press the stake into the ground at the point where you wish the centre of the circle to be. Hold the string taut and walk around the stake, marking the circle with a nail tied to the other end of the string.

Now you are ready to play. Place the cat, which is the small pointed stick, in the centre of the circle, and stand in front of it. With the other stick, strike one end of the cat a sharp blow, causing it to fly up. Before it reaches the ground again, you must hit it again and knock it out of the ring. If you fail to hit it the second time, or if you fail to hit it outside of the ring, you lose your turn and the next player plays. If you do hit it out of the ring, you must judge the distance, as measured by the stick in your hand, that the cat is from the centre, and call out that number. If when the distance is measured, you are more than one stick length out, in your guess, you must wait until your next turn. If the guess is correct, your score is marked up with that number and you may have another turn, until you fail to hit the cat out, or until you guess wrong.

## For Your Wren Friends

PROBABLY about the most popular of the birds that frequent houses put up for them about the buildings, is the wren. This house is especially suited for this little bird, but could be made larger for other birds. The wren usually likes a house that is placed from six to 10 feet above the ground, preferably in a shady, or partly shady spot near a building or an arbor, or in a tree. It likes its house to be rather conservative in color—dark brown, green or grey.

This little house is easily cleaned out from season to season, so that each year's occupant may have a fresh start. The bottom is fastened in place by two nails, one driven into the middle of each end, acting as a pivot upon which the bottom will revolve. To hold the bottom in place when in use, a pin or nail is inserted in a hole bored through one side and extending into the edge of the bottom board. When the pin is removed, one edge of the bottom is permitted to swing down and the contents of the house are easily removed.

The front, back, bottom and back support may be made from the ends of an orange crate or apple box, the sides

The air is buzzing these days with talk of seeding and gardening. We've turned that corner, and Spring is here. When you come to think of it, it's really pretty wonderful, this business of putting a plain little brown seed in a bit of earth. And before you know it, up comes a small green shoot. And before much longer, it's a big healthy plant, and you are picking bright, sweet scented flowers, or tender plump pods of peas, or pulling up a bright crisp carrot to nibble!

Do you have your own special garden plot? If you haven't done so before, this year get Mother to allot you a small patch for your very own. Or perhaps at school there is a garden where each pupil has his own little space. Anyway, try to choose a place not too close to trees, and in full sunshine. Mark it off clearly and make up your mind that you are going to care for it well all summer—not just for the first few weeks while it is still a novelty! Dig up the earth thoroughly and break the lumps so that it will be easy to work. Consult your parents or someone else who knows, about the width between the rows, times to plant, how thickly the seed should be scattered and so on. The directions on the seed package may help you too. Perhaps you have helped, other years, with the family garden, so that you have some idea of how things go. Don't be too ambitious. Plant just a few things, this first year, until you get the hang of it. Keep your plot free of weeds, be careful not to step on the tender wee plants, and above all, in the early stages, resist the temptation to dig up the seeds to see how they're doing!

Mary Sue

## The Little Crooked Tree

"OH! dear," wailed a little crooked tree, who grew on the edge of a deep, dark forest. "Why must I be so gnarled and twisted when I want to grow strong and have broad leaves like the elm or needles like the pine?" she cried.

"Someone must have trod on me when I was but a baby and bent me into these queer, ugly shapes."

She was very unhappy when all the other tall stately trees around her laughed and whispered about her crooked branches.

"Look at us!" the strong oaks said, "We make the hull and masts for the boats that sail on the lake in the summer time."

"We are the logs that crackle in the fireplace and keep the children warm," boasted the hemlocks.

The spruce trees held their heads proudly, and said, "We hold the gifts for the children at Christmas time. How pretty we look when we are decked with tinsel and colored garlands."

With this the little tree hung her head and wept very sappy tears that trickled to the end of her branches and hardened into lumps, making her look more ugly than ever. She was so discouraged.

One lovely morning the Spring Fairy came flitting through the woods and stopped near the little tree when she saw how sad she looked. The Fairy crept softly up to her side and listened. Sure enough she could hear the sap running!

"Lift up your head to the bright sun and make your dearest wish," she whispered.

"Oh! let me grow strong and spreading so that I shall be noticed in the forest," sighed the little tree feeling very much happier that the kind Spring Fairy had spoken to her. Then she lifted up her drooping head and drank in the warm sunshine. Soon she began to feel better.

One afternoon some children came walking along the forest path. They stopped, and with a cry of amazement, ran forward to the little tree.

"Oh, look at the beautiful pink catkins!" they cried in a chorus. "We'll gather them for the service."

So they plucked the branches from the little tree that had been so crooked and carried them away in their arms to the church where they were busily decorating for the Easter service. The children twined the pretty pink branches around the pillars and placed them in large baskets on the altar.

Not one tree in the forest was more proud and happy that bright Sabbath morning than the little crooked tree.—Effie Butler.

## Tongue Twisters

Try saying these quickly and without mistakes.

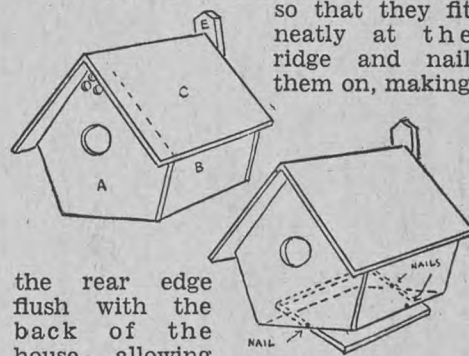
1. What a shame such a shapely sash should show such shabby stilted stitches!
2. The Leith police beseecheth us.
3. Miss Shirley sold Mrs. Smith's fresh fish sauce.

and roofing from the side boards of the crate. The front and back of the house should be of exactly the same size and shape, measuring approximately six inches at the widest points. The bottom board should be four inches square, the sides 3x6 inches, the roof 7x5 3/4 inches and the back support 1 1/2x8 inches.

Bore an entrance hole seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, and three small ventilation holes near the top of the front piece. Five small drainage holes, about one-eighth of an inch in diameter should be bored in the bottom.

You are now ready to nail the side boards to the front and back. Bevel the top edge of these so that they will have the same angle as the roof, and the bottom edges so that they will be flush with the bottom of the house. The opposite edges of the bottom should be bevelled so that one side will drop down for cleaning. Nail it as described above. Drill a small hole through one side and into the edge of the bottom so that the pin may be inserted to hold the bottom in place.

Bevel the edges of the roofing boards so that they fit neatly at the ridge and nail them on, making



the rear edge flush with the back of the house, allowing them to project over front only. Nail the support to the back of the house, letting it extend two inches above the ridge.

Stain the roof of the house green, the rest dark brown, and it is ready to be put in place.

## Addition Anagrams

TRY these when you are tired of ordinary addition. Add the words that are described, and get what you are told to get.

1. Add trunk of a fallen tree and a novel and get a sailor's bible.
2. Add "spying" and a drinking vessel and get what every woman looks at most.
3. Add a great bulk and a plot of land and get a terrible slaughter.
4. Add a useful feature of your coat and a literary volume and get a much needed article, especially when filled.
5. Add a cube of wood and the chief end of a man's anatomy, and get a stupid fellow.
6. Add the symbols of ten and fifty and get what every boy or girl should want to do.
7. Add angry to a verbal effort and get a popular kind of puzzle.
8. Add judgment to ability and get what sensible people are expected to be at all times.
9. Add a famous Christmas berry to what trees are made of and get a well-known city.
10. Add a fruit to a Shepherd dog and get downcast.

Answers on page 69



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## SABOTEURS OF GRAIN CROPS

Continued from page 8

severely. It is particularly useful for seeding on breaking of native sod, or cultivated grasses. Sweet clover, alfalfa, and grasses usually are not seriously injured under field conditions. Because corn, potatoes, and sunflowers are so severely damaged, they should never be used in seriously infested fields. If the recommended seeding procedure is followed it usually is safe to reseed immediately after a crop has been destroyed by wireworms.

#### Pale Western and Redbacked Cutworms

**P**RELIMINARY forecasts indicate increased infestations of pale western and redbacked cutworms in 1944. Fairly accurate forecasts of pale western cutworm infestations are possible by consultations with the weather man. This cutworm originally was a surface feeder, but cultivation of the soil has enabled it to spend most of its time below ground, where it can escape its natural enemies. It has been found that on days when approximately a quarter of an inch of rain falls, or when the soil is too wet to be easily worked with a disc harrow, cutworms are forced above ground. Here they are more subject to attack by parasites and other enemies, which effectively hold their numbers in check, if there are more than fifteen "wet" days during May and June.

Mr. Seamans has worked out quite a reliable method of preventing infestation by the pale western cutworm. As its life history and that of the redbacked cutworm are similar, similar cultural methods are effective in their control. Since the moths always select a place where the soil surface is soft and dusty in which to lay their eggs, the location of the infestation in any one year is largely determined by the condition of the soil surface during the egg laying period. Summerfallow should be worked early. All weed killing must be done during June and July. From August first until the middle of September all fields to be protected from cutworm invasion must be left undisturbed. This will allow a crust to be formed on the surface by showers. In such soil the female cutworm moths cannot deposit their eggs.

Spring cultural control of pale western cutworms in infested fields is fairly effective, according to Mr. Seamans. The eggs hatch about the time the frost is out of the top two inches of the soil and the larvae go without food until green vegetation shows above ground. If this green vegetation, either weeds or volunteer grain, is allowed to grow until it is one or two inches high, the cutworms, which at this stage live above ground, will have begun to feed and to develop. At this stage they are very susceptible to starvation. If all growth is destroyed at this time, most of the cutworms will die, and the field may be safely seeded ten days after cultivation has been completed. Reseeding of a crop destroyed by cutworms should be delayed until they have become full grown. When full grown they are about one-and-one-half inches in length. When all worms found have reached this length, it is safe to reseed in about one week.

Use of poisoned bran bait in the control of the pale western cutworm has not been found effective. On the other hand, it has given good results in destroying infestations of the redbacked cutworm. In order to be effective, the soil should be moist and the bait scattered in the early evening. Poisoning should be done early in the season, when the damage is first noticed. Doctor King has found that early seeding at a slightly heavier rate than usual, and packing after seeding, help in reducing damage by redbacked cutworms. The forecast predicts fairly severe outbreaks in 1944 in north-central Saskatchewan, and parts of the north-western portion of that province.

#### The Wheat-stem Sawfly

**I**N recent years the sawfly has become an increasingly serious pest in south-western Saskatchewan and southern

Alberta. It is becoming more widespread each year, and according to Doctor Bird, losses averaging about five per cent were caused by sawfly damage in south-western Manitoba during 1943.

This insect belongs to the same order as bees, and is narrow-bodied, wasp-like in shape, about one-half inch in length, with black and yellow bands on the abdomen. As they are not strong fliers, and make little noise during flight, they are not easily discerned. But close inspection will reveal them, and it is possible to see the female depositing her eggs inside the hollow portion of the plant stem when it is in the "boot" or early heading stage.

The first grub to hatch devours all remaining eggs in the stem, according to Doctor C. W. Farstad, of the Laboratory at Lethbridge, whose special research is in sawfly control. It feeds on the tissues inside the stem until the crop is nearly ready to cut, when it moves down to the base of the plant and girdles the stem on the inside, close to the soil surface. Thus weakened, it breaks off and falls over. The grub remains underground inside the cut stub until the following spring, when it changes into a pupa and later to a mature sawfly.

Doctor Farstad's studies have shown that trap crops are of considerable value in controlling sawflies. Permanent traps of brome grass, 50 to 60 feet wide,



should be placed in the headlands and road allowance around each field. If the strip of brome is less than 40 feet wide, there should be a bare strip of ground at least one rod wide between the brome grass and the crop. Adult sawflies then will lay their eggs in the brome grass and the wheat will escape serious damage.

Temporary traps may be used until permanent traps can be established. Strips of early-seeded wheat or spring rye, at least one rod wide, should be seeded at least two weeks before the main crop is sown. A bare strip of land a rod wide should be left between the trap and the crop. Temporary traps must be cut or worked up between July 10 and 15 in order to destroy the larvae in the stems.

For some unknown reason, sawflies will not survive in oat stems, though some eggs may be laid there. Flax stems, because of the fibrous centres, also are not subject to damage. Therefore, these crops may be safely seeded where infestation is known to be severe.

"Stubbling-in" of wheat should be avoided. If this method must be used, seeding should be delayed as long as possible. Spring and fall plowing are of some assistance in reducing sawfly numbers, provided the implement used is a moldboard plow. Shallow fall tillage is usually quite helpful in the control of this pest. All of these measures can be fully effective only if all farmers in a district co-operate in applying them.

Doctor King told me that, generally speaking, there is not yet much effective control of the sawfly. In a few local areas, however, where a control program was established in 1942, sufficiently good results were achieved to indicate that very worth-while control is possible. He outlined a five-point program which, he said, should be carefully integrated with the whole farming plan.

1. Use of sawfly traps on an adequate scale. This means the use of traps, not only to protect the new wheat seeded on summerfallow, but also around the wheat stubble of the preceeding year to catch sawflies as they leave that stubble.

2. Use of early, shallow, fall tillage of field margins, or where the stubble is heavily infested.

3. Close attention to the sequence of planting crops. Sawfly traps should be

planted first, barley and oats next, and wheat seeding delayed for fully two weeks after the traps have been sown. Doctor King pointed out that this would not mean late seeding of wheat. If the traps were seeded at the earliest possible date, the wheat crop would be seeded at about the ideal time for maximum yield.

4. Well planned use of summerfallow and of resistant crops—barley, flax, oats, to drive out the sawflies from quarter section blocks or larger. Avoid seeding after wheat.

5. Use of harvesting methods which will minimize the loss of heads from fallen stems.

"At the present time," Doctor King revealed, "samples taken in the most heavily infested areas show that there are about a million healthy over-wintering sawflies per acre. This means that really drastic measures must be taken until we get this pest under control."

Modified strip farming, he added, was a very promising means of reducing sawfly damage—strip farming to hold the soil, block farming to check the sawfly. He spoke highly of the work along these lines being done by the Swift Current Experimental Station. Another important contribution to this work by the same station, he said, was their co-operative work in the development of resistant wheat, which within a few years may revolutionize sawfly control.

#### Four Similar Grasshopper Species

**G**RASSHOPPERS have been responsible for the loss of millions of dollars to farmers of western Canada. During the past few years they have been of less economic importance. According to Doctor Bird, they are approaching a new low in their abundance in Manitoba. In the adult grasshopper survey, only a few small areas in the Red River Valley were rated as a light economic infestation. In Saskatchewan and Alberta the survey shows that there has been a marked reduction both in area and intensity of egg deposits. However, a large part of the western half of the open prairie region has a light infestation, with small areas of moderate and a few severe. Most of this is in stubble land, though ditches and drift banks are also infested in some districts, especially those where heavy soil is found.

Although four species of grasshoppers are commonly found on the prairies, their life histories are similar, and similar cultural practices are effective in the control of each. Their eggs are laid from the time the adults appear until freeze-up. These eggs hatch the following spring. Young 'hoppers begin to feed soon after hatching, and reach the adult stage in about 40 days.

Proper summerfallowing, and the use of poison bait, are most important in reducing the hazards of grasshopper infestation. As outlined briefly by Doctor King, adequate grasshopper control may be achieved in most instances, by observing these simple rules.

1. Protect the crop on fallow by timely and proper fallowing of adjacent stubble land; effective use of poisoned bait, particularly before the 'hoppers move to the crop; early seeding; leaving a black, unseeded barrier a few feet wide at the edge of the crop to help slow down invasion by newly hatched 'hoppers.

2. Destroy 'hoppers while preparing new summerfallow.

3. Use bait early and effectively.

4. Don't seed stubble land unless it has a reasonable chance of producing a crop.

5. Prevent fall damage and outbreaks.

Space does not permit full discussion of these control measures. If your area is likely to be menaced by 'hoppers this year, full instructions for control may be obtained from any one of the Dominion entomological laboratories at Brandon, Saskatoon or Lethbridge.

#### Answers to Anagrams

on page 66

- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Log-book.      | 6. XL (excel).  |
| 2. Looking-glass. | 7. Cross-word.  |
| 3. Massacre.      | 8. Sensible.    |
| 4. Pocket-book.   | 9. Hollywood.   |
| 5. Block-head.    | 10. Melancholy. |



## Ad. Index

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The Country Guide,  
Winnipeg, Man.

From the items numbered I have selected the following in which I am interested in the literature, etc., offered.

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# Straight from the Grass Roots

HE marked his letter "Private" so we won't publish it or divulge his name. But the idea in it is too good to keep. He is determined to achieve undying fame and glory by getting his name in our workshop department. There it will go down in history as the cognomen of a man who served his day and generation by inventing at least one gadget to lighten the weary farmer's toil. He doesn't want the dollar, which we regularly pay for each illustrated idea published, preferring to take it out in literature from the book department. He pledges himself faithfully that no one shall accuse him justly with plagiarism but that the idea he sends in is absolutely original. Unfortunately the gadget cannot be used in this issue. It is for winter use only and since the winter is almost gone it will have to wait over for another season. But it will be published early next fall, so that next winter's toil will be seasonably lightened.

A SCANDINAVIAN from Minnesota told this one to Richard Beddoes, of Daysland, Alta., who kindly passes it along for this column.

"Down in Minnesota," he said, "we had large wheat fields; consequently we had to have large threshing machines down there. We had one that was so large that it was sundown of the second day before the first few straws began to come out of the blower. It was also two days before the first grain came out. The first man we threshed for each season never got any grain while we were on his place. He had to take his truck down to the next farmer's place to get it. At the end of the threshing season we had to keep the machine running for two days after we had finished pitching the bundles to get all the grain out of it.

"But the big tractor we had could handle that machine and then some. It was so powerful that we had another 28-inch separator pointing in the other direction and run with the power take-off. We had two dapple grey horses, weighing 800 pounds each, and with exactly the same number of dapples on each side, and it kept those two horses sweating hauling lunch to feed the crew."

"IN Straight from the Grass Roots, February issue," writes K. G. G. Rabben, R.R.6, Saskatoon, "Mr. F. W. Barrett gave us some interesting information regarding the Tin Can mail service of the island of Niuafoou. However, a number of years ago an unfortunate encounter between a shark and a swimmer caused the people there to employ canoes instead of swimmers. I refer you to the National Geographic Magazine of July, 1935, page 33."

"WHEN Good Neighbors are Lost," an editorial from the Hartney Star:

"The loss of good neighbors is one of the greatest losses a farm circle can suffer. Beyond the family circle there is nothing that means so much as the neighboring families whose friendship makes life rich and whose co-operation makes farming possible.

"Farm people are almost fiercely independent. They have a strict regard for individuality. They follow an unwritten code that respects the rights of others and safeguards their own. Within

this code they are the most generous, kindly and co-operative of people. Long experience has taught them that they must avoid imposition upon each other and they have also learned not to lose any opportunity when help is needed. They live in independence, preserving the good of each other."

R. C. N., of Raymore, Sask., was interested in reading in this column about Walt Jensen's plan of throwing gravel in the mallard's eyes and then catching it by the leg as it circled around in a blinded condition. He thinks that Walt must have got the idea from the politicians. He tells the story of his Irish gran'pa, a great hunter. One evening, after a good day's hunting, he was ramming home the powder in his muzzle loader, when

he found that his shot pouch was empty. Just then a flock of nine geese came within range, so he shot the ramrod at them and got them all. Gran'pa could always explain anything explainable and this thusly: "When the geese saw gramp, they resolved themselves into a reconnaissance flight, to find out if he were an enemy or the original Jack Miner. To do this they got into echelon, quarter column on No. 1, each with its head turned to keep one eye on gramp. This brought their eyes into the trajectory of the ramrod and enabled gramp to enfilade the lot, by shooting them through their nine respective heads."

R. C. N. closes on a sad note. His gran'pa lived when there was no radio or Country Guide, and so he was not told what was good for him. He acquired a medley of afflictions, including halitosis, pink tooth brush, B.O., dishpan hands and a skin he loved to scratch. As a result he quit both shooting and living in his early nineties.

AFTER reading in this highly imaginative column about George Galigan's big pumpkin, the one in which his neighbor's horses got lost, R. Bruce, of Tofield, Alta., recalled a story that was told by an Australian. In Queensland they grow turnips so large that, instead of housing up their sheep in the winter, they turn them into the turnip fields. The sheep start eating into the turnips. Once inside, they just keep on eating, and by springtime they have eaten their way through the turnips and emerge on the other side. Thus both provender, and shelter from such stormy blasts as they have in Queensland, are provided by the turnips. Which also goes to show that in our far-off sister Dominion, the art of tall story telling is not altogether neglected.

OUR cartoonist, Jimmy Simpkins, had a furlough lately and he spent it with his wife and baby daughter in Winnipeg. When he paid a friendly visit to The Guide we just put him to work. And so his sketches adorn Time Marches Past in this issue as of old. He also did some sketches for this column. Jimmy is with the artillery doing poster and other art work for H.Q. We are hopeful that he will be able to do us some sketches on the side. Winnipeg artists are certainly shouldering their share of responsibility in this war. It has been with the greatest difficulty that we have been able to get art work done at all.

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—Take A Home Manicure.

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